The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Shell Our Camps on the River.

ANOTHER LINE OF REBEL WORKS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

This morning the enemy brought a battery down to the river side, and shelled the camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, guarding the ford six miles above here, killing Rev. Mr. SAUNDERS, Chaplain of the regiment. The rebels were forced to retire, after a half an hour's practice, by the Second Minnesota battery.

All is quiet here, and the situation unchanged.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs at Chattanooga and Vicinity—Supplies—The Situation Improving.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

Nothing has occurred here to change the situation since my letter on the battle of Wauhatchie, except in the matter of supplies, which are now sufficiently abundant to furnish the army with full rations. There are now two steamers on the river, running from Bridgeport to Kelly's Ferry, whence a good wagon road leads to Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee twice on pontoon bridges. The steamers make their landings on the south side of the river, at Kelly's Ferry, whence the wagons cross back to the north side, and cross again to the south side, at Chattanooga. The rebels continue their work of sending large rafts down the river, in order to break the bridges; but our troops catch the rafts and make firewood and houses of them. As wood is scarce in Chattanooga, this is a very acceptable labor of the enemy.

Deserters and prisoners from the enemy represent that it was their intention in the late fight to capture Grant's command, and establish themselves in a position to prevent the opening of a short line of communication. They had tools with them with which to intrench their position. Gen. GRANT, in his official report, says he had posted his pickets and grand guard in accordance with the instructions laid down in *Butterfield's Outpost Duty*, and that prevented any possibility of surprise.

Our pickets on the bank of Lookout Creek, to which Gen. HOOKER has advanced his line, are within fifteen feet of those of the enemy. Longstreet's men are newly and neatly clad in blue pants, the same as is our uniform. Possibly these gentlemen are not always of the order of the Army of the Cumberland, which provides for instant death to any of the enemy, taken in battle or otherwise, in our uniform. Such an enforcement of this order as Gen. Cheek gave in the late cavalry raid, may some day cause these gentry to sigh for a return to their butternut or copper-colored garments.

Throughout this region, copper-color is the prevailing hue of the garments worn by nearly every class of the inhabitants, but particularly by the poor, who are here mainly loyal. Recently, in a trip over the mountains, I met an old lady, who has six sons and sons-in-law in the Union army. She was thoroughly patriotic, and related to me, in a very earnest manner, how often she had heard the planters and their owners say there were enough "copper breeches" in the country to fight this war through, and they, therefore, need not go.

The principal manifestation of activity by the enemy is from a 30-pounder Parrott on the summit of Lookout, which daily wastes a considerable quantity of ammunition, in throwing shells into our lines. About one-third only of the shells explode, and none have any effect. HOOKER's headquarters are, of course, under the enemy's fire. The other day, as I rode past, I observed himself and BURNSIDE coolly smoking their cigars, while the shells from Lookout were flying over their heads.

Our lines on the west of Lookout Mountain are now of such strength that the enemy will not again attack them, if his failure to succeed before their construction is any augury of his expectations.

A few days ago, one hundred refugees from East Tennessee came into our lines above Chattanooga to enlist.

A scout toward Trenton, Ga., by the Second Kentucky cavalry, brought in yesterday a picket of the enemy, captured by them. They report a brigade of rebel cavalry at Trenton.

Gen. GRANT has fully established himself here, and since his advent there is generally a better state of things in the army. Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS still remains here, working very hard.

A change in the management of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has lately been made, with gratifying results. A decided improvement, which was greatly needed, is already manifest.

MURDOCH, the tragedian, reads Shakespeare to the officers and soldiers in Chattanooga quite often. The proceeds go to the hospital and sanitary funds. This patriotic gentleman is here awaiting an opportunity to recover the body of a son from the field of Chickamauga. All his sons are in the service. He has himself contributed several thousand dollars from the proceeds of his readings, and is still doing more.

The rebels now have two lines of works in front of Chattanooga. Their first line followed the general course of ours, and thus became concave in shape. They have now constructed a second line, further back, but straight across the valley, from Lookout to Missionary Ridge.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

Personnel of Its Organizers—The Plan to Sink, Burn and Destroy—Where the Material Came From—A Grave Charge against New-York City.

TORONTO, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1863.

Now that "order reigns in Warsaw," and the "great rebel conspiracy" is frustrated, you might want to know something about the personnel of the leaders, who proposed to sink, burn and destroy every Yankee ship, sloop and schooner on Lake Erie. One of the peculiarities of every Southerner is to freely imbibe the ardent, either preceding some great event, in order to nerve himself up to the point, or after his failure, as in this great plot, to console himself with frequent libations, and, in either case, is very confidential and will talk.

Well, as all of the good citizens of Toronto know, numbers of the "escaped chivalry" mostly do congregate around the billiard-tables and bar-room of the Revere House. We were doing there last night, overwhelmed by heat and a laudable curiosity—that is, we were externally asleep to the outer world, when we gleaned the following delectable news as to the leaders and organization of one of the most daring schemes on record. It seems that, about the middle of July, JAMES B. CLAY, Marshal KANE and some other parties in Montreal, sent an emissary through the United States lines to Richmond, with some important dispatches, supposed to be in connection with this very affair. As is well known here and in Montreal, there were a good many secret gatherings from July until early in September, when an agent from the Confederate Government (Dr. FARRAR) reached Canada, and whose movements were watched by the Provincial and Federal authorities, as were those of Marshal KANE, JAMES B. CLAY and others. This real or supposed agent played his *rôle* very well. Because nothing was discovered about him, save that he had been in the Southern army from the beginning of the war, and that he proposed, on account of bad health, to remain some time in Canada. That he was a most dangerous man, and a diplomat of no mean capacity, is established from the fact of the success of the enterprise up to the revelations made by the detectives of the Governor-General. With Marshal KANE and JAMES B. CLAY, any shrewd man might organize an expedition which promised the feasibility which this did, and which daring and rapidity of action might accomplish.

Matters went on very smoothly and unsuspiciously until the arrival of the rebel steamer *Robert E. Lee* in Halifax, on the 14th of October, when quite a flutter was observed among the escaped prisoners and other rebels scattered through Canada. KANE, PALMER, CLAY, &c., rubbed their hands with delight, and chuckled with glee. The long-deferred millennium had arrived, and dividend results were prospectively obtained, and secrets moved about with a mysterious air of certainty. The Dominion Hotel in Montreal, the Queen's and the Revere hotels in Toronto, were redolent with tobacco smoke and secret gas, for a wholesale destruction of "Yankeedom" was about to commence.

Shortly after the *Lee's* arrival, the mysterious gatherings of the clans observed in July, August and September recommenced, and it took quite a large number of "spats" to keep up with the movements of the "Chivalry." However, Marshal KANE was never without his shadow, and the others connected with him were properly looked after. Not, however, until we happened to dine in the Revere billiard saloon, did the *personnel* of the expedition come to our knowledge, notwithstanding every effort had been made to get the names of the officers of the expedition, and all the "appliances of curiosity" got to work. The old adage, "*in vino veritas*," is a good maxim, and we have so found it. There can be no doubt that the *Lee* brought some thirty or forty officers and men to Halifax, and that these were the conspirators of KANE & Co. It is known that the *Lee* has been commanded by rebel naval officers, and that when she was captured there were none on her, and our communicative secesh friend intimated as much to us as that Capt. WILKINSON of the *Lee* commanded the expedition, and that Lieuts. BAKER, KEARY, HUNTER, GALLAGHER, GIFF, BARROWS and TOMB were with him; other information leads us to believe that one of the above was no less an individual than Lieut. MIXON, of *Merrimac* fame. There were also a paymaster, a surgeon or two, several army officers of no mean reputation at home, a full complement of engineers, and even greasers and firemen. In fact, everything was complete, as far as men of known desperation and courage could make it, and had it been successful, the deeds of the *Alabama* and *Florida* would have paled before the lights of the *Michigan*; for, had not the plans miscarried, Uncle Sam's vessel of war would have surely been the rebel privateer upon the lakes; and WRIGHTSON, with such emporiums as were speculated with him, would have made serious havoc upon the lakes, after relieving them of twenty-five hundred officers on Johnson's land.

We have traitors at home whom we have to fear more than our enemies abroad. The *artillery*, *six pieces*, (*twelve-pound howitzers*), *together with a thousand revolvers and fifteen hundred muskets and bayonets*, were shipped from New-York City to Ogdensburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky and other places on our border, and there transhipped in various vessels to rendezvous, at a certain place, presumed to be Point Pelee. How the rebels could have accomplished such a result without previous detection, shows a shameful want of carefulness upon the part of the Government. How so much, and in such large quantities of ordnance, and some of such nearly small size, (the howitzers,) could leave New-York City, is a matter worthy the investigation of those in authority. That the rebels had them there can be no doubt, as a hack was seen on Lake Erie, on Friday night, to take off a board her cargo, and later in the evening smoke was seen near Detroit, presumed some vessel on fire, which, evidently, was one of the "rebel transports," destroying stores to keep them from falling in our hands.

CANADA.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S ARMY.

Half of the Force Gone in the Direction of Richmond.

The Other Half Gone Toward Lynchburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

LEE is falling back to Hanover Junction with one-half of his army as a protection for Richmond. The other half has gone towards Lynchburgh to reinforce or protect the retreat of the force sent against BURNSIDE.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The following has been received here from the Army of the Potomac:

It is reported that on Sunday six men in rebel uniform paid a visit to Catlett's Station and inspected the interior of the cars. There was no force to pursue them. They made no attempt to plunder, destroy or capture, and this gives the impression that they were searching for some one who was expected.

Two deserters were publicly branded in presence of their division yesterday.

On Sunday, after KILPATRICK'S reconnoissance had retired from the Rapidan, the enemy threw over two or three regiments to this side, but not beyond the cover of their guns on the heights at Raccoon Ford.

A brigade of the Third corps this week turned out and reconstructed the trestle on the farm of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, which had been destroyed by the troops encamping in that vicinity. Mr. BOTTS is now at home, and apparently in good health and spirits.

The Rapidan front is strongly guarded.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday considerably impeded transportation on the dirt roads, but supplies are now sent to the front by railroad.

FROM FORT SMITH.

Capture of Prisoners and Stores—Retreat of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The telegraph has been extended to Fort Smith.

Gen. McNEIL has issued an order that all communications of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for every cutting of the wires a guerrilla prisoner shall be hung.

Our forces cloudy Waldron, about 50 miles south of Fort Smith.

Our mounting parties have captured a rebel Major, two Captains, and quite a number of prisoners, together with a portion of COOPER's train, laden with commissary stores and ammunition.

At last accounts COOPER was flying rapidly toward Red River.

Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The first section of forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, has been graded by SAMUEL HALLETT & BROTHER, in forty-five days. Forty thousand ties have been delivered and the masonry and bridge work is nearly done. Four thousand tons of rails and rolling stock are now in course of delivery. It is confidently expected that the cars will be in operation New-Year's day, 1864.

Prize Steamer Ella.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Passing in, steamer *City of Bath*, from Alexandria, and prize steamer *Ella*.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY DEDICATION.

Departure of Visitors—The Programme of the Day.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The special excursion train of the Governor left at 12½ o'clock for Gettysburgh. Among the principal dignitaries were Gov. Curtin, Seymour, Pierrepont and Brough; Gen. Vanderpool, of New-York; Col. Anderson, brother of Gen. Anderson; Govs. Tod, Dennison, and Stevenson of West Virginia, and their respective Staffs; Gens. Doubleday, Stoneman and Stahel; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, and the following members of Gov. Curtin's Staff: Gens. Irwin, King and Reynolds; Cols. J. H. Polleton, Roberts, Thomas, Wright and Quay, and Private Secretary George H. Morgan. The train will connect with the President's company at Hanover Junction, where the President will be received, with appropriate honors, and the whole party will then proceed to Gettysburgh. The attendance at the ceremonies will be very large. Numbers can here talk, marching in wagons, and the trains are crowded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The French Minister, M. MERCIER, and Admiral RENAUD; the Italian Minister, M. BERTINATTI, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. CORZI, with Chevalier ISOLA and Lieut. MAGNINI, of the Italian navy, and Mr. McDOUGALL, of the Canadian Ministry, accompany the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, to Gettysburgh to-day. This party also accompanied President LINCOLN and his Private Secretary, Mr. NICOLAY, and several members of the Cabinet and others, who were in the special train which left here at noon.

RICHARD BUSTEED, ESQ., APPOINTED U. S. JUDGE.

THE INAUGURATION PROGRAMME.

Military, under command of Maj.-Gen. Couch.
Maj.-Gen. Meade and Staff, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers of the Navy and Marine corps of the United States.
Aids. Chief Marshal. Aids.
President of the United States.
Members of the Cabinet.
Assistant Secretaries of the several Executive Departments.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
General-in-Chief of the Army and Staff.
Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Rear Admiral Stewart.
Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.
Hon. Edward Everett, Orator of the day, and the Chaplain.
Governors of the States and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the States on the Inauguration of the Cemetery.
Bearers with the flags of the States.
Vice-President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the 37th Congress of Congress.
Officers of the two Houses of Congress.
Mayors of Cities.
Gettysburgh Committee of Arrangements.
Officers and Members of the United States Sanitary Commission.
Committee of Different Religious Bodies.
U. S. Military Band.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Company.
Officers of Different Telegraph Companies.
Hospital Corps of the Army.
Soldiers' Aid Associations.
Knights Templar.
Masonic Fraternity.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Other Benevolent Associations.
Literary, Scientific and Industrial Associations.
The Press.
Officers and Members of Legal Leagues.
Fire Companies.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of other States.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the several Territories.

OUR STARVING SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND.

The Rebels Refuse to Allow Col. Irving to Take Provisions to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The steamer *Convoy*, which left here last Saturday, with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, returned to-day, bringing back the provisions and clothing.

Col. IRVING, who had charge of the matter, was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

The Baltimore "American" Relief Fund.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

A Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday says "A large lot of beef, pork, flour, meal and other stores for our soldiers now in Belle Isle and Libby Prisons, arrived this morning from the Baltimore American Relief Fund, and was immediately reshipped on board the steamer *Convoy*, which left for City Point.

The supplies referred to consist of eight barrels of molasses, fourteen barrels of flour, and sundry boxes of other articles.

The provisions thus far sent from this fund amount to twenty-three hundred dollars.

Arrival of the Victims of Rebel Barbarity at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Three hundred and fifty paroled men have arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. They are in a wretched condition. Six of them died on the way up. The Christian Commission is administering to their relief. They are sadly in need of under clothing and other necessaries.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

A large lot of beef, pork, flour, meal and other stores for our soldiers at Richmond, arrived here this morning from the Baltimore American Relief Society, and left for City Point on the steamer *Convoy*, at 12 M., in charge of Col. IRVING.

U. J. WOODWARD, a merchant of Norfolk, was on trial yesterday, before Judge-Advocate BALL, for smuggling liquors into this Department, and was sentenced to six months' hard labor at Fortress Monroe.

Rise in the Ohio River.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TELEGRAPH, PARKERSBURGH, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Ohio River, at this point—200 miles below Pittsburgh—is seven feet deep and rising; good boating stage of water. Steamboats are departing daily for Marietta, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Louisville and intermediate landings.

The Fire in Nevada City—The Ironclad Comanche to be Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The gloomy weather ceased last night, and it is now pleasant. The cargo of the ship *Aquila*, consisting of the ironclad *Comanche*, can be saved, and hopes are entertained of raising the ship in condition to be repaired, though her hull is greatly damaged.

Careful estimates make the loss by the late fire in Nevada $550,000, of which only $50,000 were insured. The city is being rapidly rebuilt.

The Opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Gov. TATE, of Illinois; Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, with all the prominent railroad men of the country, are here, attending the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The hotels are all crowded with people.

Gen. ROSECRANS held a reception last evening, and was visited by a great number of persons.

MANSFIELD, Pa., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The excursionists from New-York, on their way to Cleveland to celebrate the formal opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to that city, reached this point at 8 o'clock this morning.

Owing to the excellent arrangements of the managers of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Roads, their trip has been a most delightful one. The time upon its arrival here was received with the firing of cannon, music and cheers of the populace. Today is a holiday here, for Meadville. The train from Cleveland brings a company of from 500 to 600, who will meet the Eastern delegation to that city. They will leave Meadville at 2 P. M., in the finest railway station in the country.

The weather is pleasant.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Teutonia off Cape Race and the Sidon at this Port.

The Gunboat Kearsage Ordered to Leave Cork Harbor—Refusal of the Captain to Comply—The Rebel Iron-Clads.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Teutonia, from Southampton Nov. 5, passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock (Monday) evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The steamer *North American* left Liverpool for Portland on the 5th.

The Peninsula experienced heavy westerly gales, all well.

THE GUNBOAT KEARSAGE.

SHE IS ORDERED TO LEAVE CORK HARBOR.

From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 5.

Last evening Admiral JONES sent notice to the commander of the *Kearsage* to quit the Roads of Cork harbor within 24 hours. It is reported that the Federal officer has refused to do so. The *Kearsage* was engaged so coaling the whole of last night.

WEDNESDAY—3 P. M.

Kearsage still in Cork harbor.

HOLYHEAD, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The *Alabama* is cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The insurgent corps, numbering, it is said, 600 infantry and 200 cavalry, which advanced on Sunday into Volhynia, having been pursued by the Russians, laid down their arms yesterday in the district of Sokhlas, in Galicia, and 400 men with arms, ammunition, and over 100 horses, surrendered to the Austrians.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland, and will travel abroad; and Gen. BERG will be appointed as his successor.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The official *Gazette*, in a leading article on the Dano-German conflict, says it is now by no means the fault of Germany if peace should be disturbed.

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Cortes was opened to-day. The Queen's speech says that friendly relations continue with foreign nations; that the project of constitutional reform has been definitely resolved on; that the position of Senator in future will be hereditary. The speech announces that no discussion will be raised in the budget. Her Majesty deplores the insurrection in St. Domingo and hopes for the assistance of the nation in repressing it.

Commercial per Teutonia.

[The Teutonia brings as regular commercial dispatch. The following is taken from late newspapers:]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Cotton—Market quiet and depression still continues. Sales, probably 5,000 bales.

Consols steady at 92½@92¾ for account. Confederate Cotton Loan &c. &c.

The direction of the Bank of England have raised the rate of discount.

THE NEWS BY THE SIDON.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Sidon*, from Liverpool on Nov. 4, and Queenstown Nov. 5, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The main points of the intelligence she brings have already been published.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS.

From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 4.

It is pretty generally known that the Government, on the faith of a rumor that it was the intention of those concerned to send to sea the iron-clad vessels built in the Mersey, have taken formal possession of them—*El Tousseon*, lying in the Great Float at Birkenhead, and *El Monassir*, still incomplete, in the Messrs. LAIRD's graving-dock. Yesterday morning, about 8½ o'clock, a detachment of blue-jackets, numbering some twenty or thirty, proceeded from Her Majesty's ship *Majestic*, anchored in the Sloyne, to *El Tousseon*, on which there was already a detachment of marines. In the course of an hour or so, Capt. ENGLEFIELD, R. N., C. B., the Commander of the *Majestic*, went down to the Great Float; and at 10½ o'clock *El Tousseon* was hauled down—her steam not being up—from the Float, through the Egerton and Morpeth Docks, to the lock leading to the Woodside Basin. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the gates of the lock were opened, and after a fleet of small craft had passed through, the iron-clad ram was hauled into the basin. The gunboat *Cockatrice*, steam-tender to the *Majestic*, and lately keeping surveillance over *El Tousseon*, followed through the lock, and steamed straight out from the basin up to the Sloyne. The ram was immediately taken in tow by two steamtugs, the *Iron King* and *Storm King*, and, in charge of Capt. INGLEFIELD, was removed to the Sloyne, where she was anchored under the guns of the *Majestic*. There was a large assemblage of people to witness the removal of the vessel, which, with her sister ship, has already attained such a world-wide notoriety. The other iron-clad, *El Monassir*, remains in an unfinished state in one of the graving docks on the shipbuilding premises of the Messrs. LAIRD, at Birkenhead, opposite to which there is moored Her Majesty's gunboat *Heron*.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The *Morning Post* thinks that from the discussion in Court of Exchequer, the Law Officers of the Crown entertain but feeble hopes of setting aside the verdict given in case of the *Alexandra*; but if our Municipal law was not violated we have still to decide whether or not our International obligations were disregarded. The latter is a question for the Legislature and the former for a court of law.

The *Times* says, that unless technical difficulties impede the proceedings, it is likely that the law relating to the *Alexandra* and the Confederate States will shortly be settled, and trusts that the decision of the Court will effect such a settlement of disputed points as will remove any unjust cause of complaint without unduly restricting the industry of the country. If iron-plated rams are constructed here with the moral certainty that they will proceed to run down Federal merchantmen, without ever going near a Confederate port, it is time to arrive at a distinct knowledge of what the law is that bears upon the subject.

The London *Observer*, semi-official, remarks:

In the coming Term the *Alexandra* case is again to be brought forward, the Government not being satisfied with the view taken of the law by the Chief Baron POLLOCK. Then, again, the seizure of the two steam rams built by MR. LAIRD in the Mersey will form the subject of an important trial; but we are led to believe that, should the Judges incline to the opinion laid down by the Chief Baron in the case of the *Alexandra*, that then not only will the rams be released, but that Mr. LAIRD will be entitled to heavy compensation for the damage and loss he has sustained by their detention.

FRANCE AND REBEL VESSELS.

The *France* takes exception to the statement that the French Government has recently "withdrawn" an authorization to build war ships for the Confederates in French docks, the assertion that, having reference to the French declaration of neutrality, "it has always faithfully observed it" is quite impossible that any such authorization was ever have been given.

FROM MEXICO AND SAN DOMINGO.

News From Mexico—Opening of the Campaign—Movements of the French Forces—Jalapa Occupied by the French—A Guerrilla Leader Executed at Puebla—News from San Domingo—The New Captain-General, Vargas, to Take the Field—Maritime Disaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

The campaign of the French in the interior of Mexico will soon begin, if it has not already begun. The last accounts received from Mexico City mention that the division of Gen. BAZAINE had moved from Tolnca, in the direction of Morelia, and that he was to be joined by MARQUEZ' division, the two divisions forming a total of more than 6,000 men. MEJIA's division have taken the road of the Sierra in Union with the Sixty-second French regiment of the line, under the command of Lieut.-Col. CERMAN, and finally a third division, under the command of Gen. DOMAY, 6,000 men strong, was at the end of last month on the point of leaving the Capital. These latter were to take the direct road to Guadalajara, and would be reinforced by 2,000 more commanded by MIRAMON. It seems that Gen. BAZAINE was to go with the last division. According to all accounts, the Franco-Mexican army for the campaign of the interior is computed at 18,000 men, well armed, &c., and the supporters of the intervention augur a fortunate result for the expedition.

By the same sources, as well as by others, we are informed that JUAREZ's troops have not only made a movement of concentration, but likewise propose to station themselves beyond Queretaro, and even to advance as far as San Juan del Rio. These forces consist of three divisions, under the command of DIAZ, ORTEGA and UZAGA. By some the whole is estimated at 20,000 men, but this is denied by their opponents. A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writing from Vera Cruz, says on this point: "It is enough to know the special organization of JUAREZ's army, the nominal abundance of corps on paper that figure in each division and the daily desertions that such troops are exposed to, to understand that possibly the whole of the three divisions does not exceed 12,000 men."

The same correspondent adds:

"It is very probable that Gen. NEGRETE formed a junction with them, who was obliged to raise his camp at Nopalita, and whom some supposed to have gone in the direction of Rio Verde, and others in that of San Juan del Rio. When we were informed of the movement of JUAREZ's troops on the road from Queretaro to Mexico, we supposed that DOBLADO had planned the appearance of resistance to the expeditionary army to protect the concentration of NEGRETE. But far from being certain that this concentration has been effected, we find in a paper of recent date that NEGRETE's position being cut off by the French from Queretaro, he has been obliged to go back, with a notable disorganization and dispersion of his forces, and that the rest of them were surrounded in the neighborhood of Necaxa.

What is certain is, that fights have begun between the troops of the expedition and JUAREZ's forces, and that the result is far from being favorable to the latter.

The fight took place at Actopan; the enemy's forces were JUAREZ guerrillas to the number of 1,150 men, under the command of HERRERA. The detachment of French infantry, after having made with knapsack on the shoulders, the long march of which the Mexican author speaks, were present at the combat without having occasion to take an active part in it, for the troops of the Sierra were sufficient to defeat the enemy. The dispatch of Lieut.-Col. CURTAIN speaks in high terms of the behavior of Gen. MEJIA and his troops."

A notorious guerrilla chief, or, as the French authorities style him, leader of bandit, named BARRIOS, was tried by Court-martial at Puebla and sentenced to be shot, the execution took place on the 10th ult.

DIAZ MIRON, a leader on the Republican side, made an unsuccessful attempt to get possession of Jalapa, on the 12th ultimo, being defeated by Gen. PELLON, who obliged him to withdraw, having suffered a loss of 12 killed, 30 wounded, and more than 40 taken prisoners. DIAZ MIRON, with about 100 men, has stationed himself at the "National Bridge," with the intention of cutting off the communication with Jalapa. He had already begun to put his intentions in practice, having seized a convoy which was on the way to that city. The adherents of the French were certain that he would not be allowed to remain there many days.

Gen. LUCRADA took possession of Jalapa for the Regency, on the afternoon of the 23d ult., at the head of 2,000 men, all Mexican soldiers, and was received, by the French accounts, with lively demonstrations of joy. He immediately set about organizing the general Government of the place.

PEZUZO, who was Governor of Jalapa, and who repulsed the attack made upon the place by MIRON, has gone over to the new order of things.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Spanish war-steamer *Velasco* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 3d inst., from Puerto Plata and Santo Domingo, with an official account confirming the news of the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents on the 24th of last month by a part of the forces of Gen. GANDARA's division, having that officer at their head.

The insurgents, according to the official account, were beaten and dislodged at the point of the bayonet from their positions at a place called Dona Ana with a great loss on their side, the Spanish troops taking possession of their camp. The loss of the column of the latter was one killed, and six or seven wounded. The insurgents dispersed, according to their usual custom, observes the Spanish account, in the woods.

After having put the insurgents to flight, Gen. GANDARA returned to San Cristobal, where he continued protecting the return of families who had fled from there and inspiring confidence among the inhabitants. It was supposed that it would not be long before he pursued his march to Baní, where the insurgents were trying to assemble, and as soon as they were beaten he would continue on to Azua.

Nothing had occurred at Puerto Plata when the *Velasco* left.

Gen. SANTANA was still, on the 27th ult., in the strategical positions of Puerto Plata and Guanama, making continual expeditions to clear the roads in the neighborhood of parties of the insurgents, and repulsing them wherever he met them.

Speaking of the insurrection, the *Diario de la Marina* observes: "The news that we have been able to get is altogether satisfactory, for there have occurred no disasters to lament. The public spirit was improving every day, and the confidence of seeing the rebellion promptly terminated and subdued acquired daily greater consistency." On this point, however, there is a great difference of opinion, and I have been told by a person well informed upon the subject that the new Captain-General of St. Domingo, VARGAS, was very serious about the state of things on the island, observing, on his arrival, that he did not expect to have found matters so bad. VARGAS, it will be remembered, was the second in command on the island of St. Domingo last year, when the former insurrection broke out, which was then supposed to have been put down entirely.

VARGAS, we are informed, was preparing when the *Velasco* left, to leave the capital for the interior with a column of two battalions or more, beside the one which came with him from Porto Rico.

The mail steamer *Santo Domingo*, which left here the first of last month, carried to Spain the news then just received by us, of the state of the rebellion, which was brought to this port by another steamer of the same line, the *Ciudad Condal*, and a few days after receiving the news the steamer *Cassasus*, having been hired by the Spanish Government, left Cadiz with one thousand troops on board for the seat of insurrection. The above steamer left Cadiz on the 25th ult., the *Santo Domingo* having arrived on the 16th or 17th.

The English brig *Annie Barnard*, Capt. HARRADS, from New-York bound to Havana, was wrecked on the morning of the 10th inst. on the coast at Jaruco, near from Havana, where the vessel was knocked to pieces by the violence of the wind and waves. The boats and everything upon deck, beside the crew, were swept off by the waves into the sea. The Captain and crew with the exception of one mate, were saved, but in a deplorable condition. Two passengers also perished.

LARA.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived from Vera Cruz a few days ago, but from an unfortunate circumstance for the seeker after news the intelligence she brought is very meagre. It appears that a guerrilla party stopped the stage coach from Mexico City which was bringing the correspondence to Vera Cruz, as well as the English express that had been dispatched likewise from the capital to carry the letters for the mail steamer. This took place on the road from Cameron to Soledad, and the guerrillas took away all the mail matter, newspapers, &c.

The express, it is supposed, was conveying important communications for the Commissioners, now in Europe, and consequently the loss will have some effect in delaying certain measures that had been recommended to them by the new Regency.

Jalapa was occupied on the 23d ult. by a Franco-Mexican force, under the command of Gen. LUCRADA, but the communication with that place is cut off notwithstanding, as DIAZ MIRON, who formerly occupied Jalapa, has placed himself between it and Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON is to command the Third division of the Franco-Mexican forces, intended to operate in the interior.

The friends of the intervention are looking upon the prompt arrival of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, hoping that his presence will put an end to the public want of confidence, and weaken the arms of the enemies to the new order of things, to says a correspondent of the *Diario* of Havana.

The Archbishop of Mexico, LABASTIDA, one of the members of the Regency, made a grand entry into the capital on the 11th ult. on his return from Europe.

They write from the same city that the Franco-Mexican forces began to move at the beginning of last month, Gen. MEJIA having struck a blow at ACTOPAN against the partisans of the Republic who were assembled there to the number of one thousand.

By the mail from Europe there arrived on the 14th ult. a letter from the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to Gen. ALMONTE, in which he says, dated Sept. 3, that he will accept the throne. One hundred million dollars, or more likely francs, writes a correspondent of the *Diario*, had been subscribed in France to establish a bank in Mexico.

The wife of Gen. ALMONTE had written to the capital, saying that she would leave Europe for Mexico in the English steamer of the 3d inst., from Southampton via St. Thomas and Havana.

ALMONTE opened the salons of the Government palace for the first reception, on the 8th of October. The second reception took place on the 15th, which was attended, say the accounts from Mexico, by the elite of Mexican society and the French army. The letter of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was passed from one to another of the guests, and everybody, says the writer of the news, both ladies and gentlemen, were full of enthusiasm. "I do not exaggerate," says the correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, "in saying to you that the enthusiasm for the Empire reaches a frenzy." The news writer adds: "One young and gentlemanly lawyer for the ladies, without anybody being able to get acquainted with their movements. The partisans of JUAREZ will have them about them when they least expect it.

Gen. BAZAINE is only waiting for the mail to be dispatched, to put himself at the head of the expedition intended to operate against the demoralized army of JUAREZ. Gen. MARQUEZ will set out the day after to-morrow, the 25th, for Morelia."

The *Diario*, of this city, published the following, as the latest news received from Mexico: "On the 19th ult. Archbishop LABASTIDA took his place in the Regency.

The Government was exercising, without opposition, its functions in all the territory that adheres to the new order of things.

From all parts of the country there continued arrive in the Capital accounts of the patriotic festivals in September, and the votes of adhesion to the new order of things.

The news of the defeat of ROJAS by the division of TOVAR, in the neighborhood of MASCOTA, has been confirmed—the former having 3,000 men, and the latter 1,200.

The enemies of the intervention have been beaten in several other engagements.

The Department of Vera Cruz was infested by gangs of JUAREZ' adherents, who were concentrated on the road from Tejeria to Chiquihuite to carry on war against the convoys of merchandise and the stage coaches.

It was reported that the Government of JUAREZ, at Morelia, were about to send away the archives.

Gen. CONCHEIRO was to have left San Luis Potosi on the 17th, to put himself at the head of the Juarez forces scattered between Queretaro and San Juan.

JUAREZ' army, which was said to amount to 30,000 men, did not exceed 10,000 or 12,000, and it is added that they were little disposed to fight, although quick enough at plundering.

Letters received at the Capital state that the empire was the cause of great demonstrations of enthusiasm, as soon as it was known that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had accepted the throne, to which the latter informed Gen. ALMONTE in a very affectionate letter, dated the 3d of September.

Troops had already left the Capital to act against JUAREZ' forces, and Gens. BAZAINE and MARQUEZ were to have set out at the end of last month.

The news from St. Domingo is confined to a telegraphic dispatch from Puerto Principe, received from Santiago de Cuba on the 3d inst., which states that the Spanish General GANDARA had defeated the insurgents, entirely dispersing them. The intelligence was brought by the war steamer *Velasco*, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the above mentioned day. As the steamer only put in there for coal and then continued her voyage for this port we may reasonably expect to hear more about details.

The last mail steamer from Puerto Rico brought to this port $400,000, a part of the sum intended for the Government for the war in St. Domingo.

A paper of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, dated the 17th ult., says that on the morning of the 15th the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, from the Cape of Good Hope, anchored in that harbor for the purpose of providing herself with provisions and fuel. The *Georgia* had fifteen prisoners on board.

LARA.

Marine Disaster.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Canadian steamer *Frank Stewart*, with lumber from Hamilton to this port, while attempting to enter the harbor this morning, was driven on to the east pier to the gale, and went ashore under Fort Ontario. She is broken in two amidships, and is a total wreck. Her crew was saved.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, Nov. 13.

It is reported that a schooner with merchandise was wrecked near Bogue Inlet on or about the 30th ult. It seems probable from rumors that have reached us, that it is the schooner *Alice M. Webb*, of and from New-York for this port. It is also reported that she is bilged and that a portion of her cargo was saved by the rebels, and taken to Swansboro and sold. The Captain and crew are said to have been sent to Richmond.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The ship *Morpathia* is ashore at Eaneycock, with no chance of getting off.

The Sandusky Bay and John

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Anxiety About Northern News—News From the Front—The "Louisiana State Executive Committee"—Important Movement Among the Free Colored Population.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

There is an absolute dearth of anything like news here at present—the army being off, nobody knows where to, except by conjecture and all thoughts bent here as anxiously as in the North to the terrific impending struggle in the neighborhood of Chattanooga. There, it is felt, is to come off the grand decisive contest that is to decide whether this war is to speedily close, or be continued *ad infinitum*; and, apart from the general interest in such momentous results, there is much local feeling here, owing to the presence among us of a considerable number of Gen. Grant's old heroes, who, you may imagine, are watching results with no little anxiety.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Really the only news we have had respecting our army movements here, since my last letter, is embraced in the short official notice published in both the *Times* and *Era*, of the 5th, by which we learn that Gen. Washburne's advance was attacked on Tuesday, or somewhere in Western Louisiana, and driven upon his main body, which soon rallied, and drove the enemy before them. Our loss was forty killed, and the enemy's about one hundred killed, beside two hundred prisoners that we captured.

Gen. Banks is still with the army, but I believe is expected here in a day or two—his superintending glance being required not in one spot, but everywhere. His stay is expected to be very short, and it is generally understood to be his intention to carry out the Texan campaign in person. From the movements that have gone on here of late, coupled with what we learn of co-operation elsewhere, we are daily expecting to hear of some effective blow being dealt to the enemy in these regions.

THE LOUISIANA STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of whose proceedings I wrote you in my last, turned out a complete fiasco. The decided manner in which both Gen. Banks and Gov. Shepley allowed their names to be publicly used against the movement, is supposed to have been mainly instrumental in putting a quietus upon it. But, however this may be, certain it is, that the eventful second of November came around without any State elections taking place; the Committee having just before come out in a long explanation in the *True Delta*, in which they gave sundry very good reasons why the attempt would be "inexpedient," a fact they might very well have known long before.

The Free State Union party, led on by that able lawyer, the Attorney-General of the State, Thomas J. Durant, have certainly the best of the fight, so far. They came out in a long reply to the "Louisiana State Executive Committee," in which their principles were pretty broadly and clearly laid down. The latter part of their reply is very pointed and decisive:

"The Military Governor has ordered a registration of the names of all citizens who are willing to take a certain oath of allegiance to the United States, with the view of ordering an election of members to a Constitutional Convention. The test oath you will find, on examination, to be conceived in the most liberal spirit. It excludes no man on account of his past conduct. It rejects no man on account of his opinions on 'Subordinate matters, however important in themselves.' Every loyal man can take that oath. The registration, when completed, will have ascertained who the loyal citizens of the State are; and, with the cordial co-operation of loyal men, it can soon be completed. This we consider *the only and best path to the restoration of civil government to the State*, and we would be most happy if you would tread it in our Company."

Fabius, Nov. 6.

I had proceeded thus far in my letter, and convinced that this movement on the part of the shrieking interest and been stopped; but the following advertisement, which appears in this morning's *True Delta*, would lead one to doubt it:

NOTICE.—All persons friendly to the Constitutional Union party of Louisiana, and in favor of restoring the civil Government under the Constitution and laws as existing, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, No. 33, Carondelet-st., THIS EVENING (Friday), the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, on important business.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary.

What they are going to do is more than I can, at this moment, tell you; but as the papers will doubtless have their representatives at the meeting, they will probably have a summary of the proceeding in time for the papers which leave this to-morrow morning on board the *Creole*. If the gentlemen who are taking the lead in this movement have any intention of deliberately flying in the face of the properly constituted authorities here—which it is to be hoped they have not—it would not only be a very useless but a very unwise step.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.

A most important mass meeting of the free colored inhabitants of New-Orleans took place last evening at Economy Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Gov. Shepley to let them enjoy the right of voting at the next election. You will find an interesting account of the proceedings in the *Times* of this morning, which was, indeed, the only paper that had any notice whatever of it. It is unquestionably one of the most important and significant meetings which have ever taken place in this city; for it has opened the door to the free discussion of that vast and difficult question—a question which may be postponed, but cannot ultimately be avoided—what is the status of the colored free man in Louisiana?

You will find the address to Gov. Shepley a well-written and temperate document; many parts of it with a pathos and eloquence and soundness of logic quite unanswerable. The meeting, which numbered some six or seven hundred people, was one of the most orderly and well-conducted that could be imagined; the speaking excellent, and the gradations of color, from black to white, so gradual, that it was utterly impossible for any but the most practiced expert to say, in many cases, whether a man belonged to the Anglo-Saxon or African side of the fence. Indeed, if whiteness of skin has anything to do with the question, the colored men there present would belong more to the Anglo-Saxon, Gallic, Celtic or any other white race than the African.

The object of the meeting was most clearly stated up in the speech of Capt. Pinchback, a colored officer in the United States army. He said that neither he nor his fellow-citizens had any favors to ask of the United States Government; they only demanded, as a right, that they should be allowed the suffrage. They were fighting our battles, and were willing to fight them. They did not ask for *social equality*, and did not expect it, but they demanded *political equality*. They wanted to be men. He cared not for the past, but the future. He believed that if *colored people were citizens they had a right to vote; if they were not citizens, they were exempt from the draft.*

As to the abstract *right* of the matter, this last paragraph looks certainly like a poser. But the view which most sensible people here are taking—real uncompromising friends of the colored race—is, that this is not the best time to be urging those rights when, as Dr. Dorsey very aptly remarked, "their friends had enough to carry already." There is no use plucking green fruit when, by a little more waiting, it will come to rich maturity; no use killing the goose that is even now laying its golden eggs.

NEMO.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Grant—Gen. Steele's Campaign—Our Army in Arkansas—Soldiers Thrashing Unthoughtfulness.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

I send you by this mail the address of Gen. Gantt to the people of Arkansas, (already published in the TIMES.—ED.) Gantt was member elect of the United States Congress at the beginning of the war. He served in the rebel army, and was taken prisoner at Island No. 10 with Gen. Mackall, and was imprisoned in Fort Warren. Straws show which way the wind blows, and Gantt's paper may be the forerunner of similar and equally effective productions. There are many Union people in Arkansas, and many more wavering. Papers like Gantt's may determine the wavering, and even influence the Secessionists, who are starving at home.

By far the most effective step yet taken in this section toward the reclamation of Arkansas, is the campaign of *Maj.-Gen. Steele and the capture of Little Rock.* Steele effected this capture with but seven thousand men, although the Arkansas capital was defended by more than twice that number under Price, and behind strong earthworks. Steele completely outmanœuvred them, attacking them on the south side of the river, which he crossed on a pontoon bridge, flanking and enfilading their works, and by his skillful disposition of his limited number of troops, convincing the rebels that his few were many. The rebels fell back to Arkadelphia, and while they have not been idle, our troops have been far from inactive. All the important points for fifty miles in every direction are occupied by our troops, who almost daily make expeditions into the enemy's country, returning with prisoners, provisions and captured property. Yesterday, Col. Clayton, commanding some five hundred men at Pine Bluff, forty-five miles distant from here, on the Arkansas River, was attacked by five regiments of rebels under Marmaduke. Clayton established himself in the square in the centre of the town, barricaded the streets, and fortified them with cotton bales, sent a courier to Gen. Steele reporting his situation, and then went to fighting. The enemy attacked his works, and after five hours' fighting, were repulsed, and retreated. Gen. Steele, with his usual promptness, not only sent the reinforcements required, but sent other parties to cut Marmaduke off on his line of retreat. Marmaduke is now hotly pressed, and will without doubt be severely whipped as the result of his experiment. Possibly he may be captured.

The Army of Arkansas has a very extensive line to occupy and defend, and as the Arkansas River is almost everywhere fordable ten times the number of troops composing that army would be insufficient to prevent the raids of such parties as Shelby's and Quantrell's, who have recently laid waste portions of Kansas and Missouri. The extent of the country occupied by this army, and its distance from any other army, must needs render it independent as a command. The establishment of a Department of Arkansas as a Military Department under Gen. Steele, and his reinforcement by a few thousand soldiers will render such raids very unsafe for those attempting them, and as the citizens of the reclaimed portions of the State are now organizing themselves into companies and regiments of Home Guards, and are devoting their energies to put down bushwhackers and marauders, it would seem that Missouri and Kansas might be most effectually defended from the line of the Arkansas River.

The health of this army is rapidly improving. Malarial fevers and chronic diarrhœa, have extensively prevailed among the troops ever since the occupation of the country by them. The approach of cold weather has, however, almost put a stop to these diseases, and a more rugged, hardy, effective body of men than this same Army of Arkansas, it will be difficult to find anywhere. Cavalry, infantry and artillery, all are in prime condition and a good state of discipline, and actuated by the one desire to restore to unity our disunevered country.

One incident I must relate to you that occurred in the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry. At the recent election in this regiment twelve or fifteen votes were cast for Vallandigham; well after the election the the remainder of the regiment turned out and thrashed the unlucky fifteen.

Much interest is felt here in the result of the election, rumors of which have reached us, giving great satisfaction. Our latest New-York papers are to Oct. 3, and the ruling rates for New-York papers are a quarter of a dollar each; but then, if rather extravagant in price, they only come irregularly and once in a while.

RAD.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

Affairs at the Navy-yard—List of Vessels there—The City of Portsmouth in Trouble—Gen. Barnes to be Relieved.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

Gosport Navy-yard presents just now a scene of unwonted activity. From the north wall for a third of a mile the river is lined with vessels repairing or awaiting repairs, and the air is vexed from early morn until dusk with the noise of multitudinous hammers.

The following is a list of the vessels now lying here, with a few descriptive particulars:

Commodore Morris, Capt. Mitchell, 6 guns, from Yorktown; repairing engine and boilers; ready for sea in three weeks.

Cambridge, Capt. Green, 10 guns, 100 men, from Blockading Squadron off Wilmington; repairing engine. The *Cambridge* is a fine gunboat and is said to be a fast sailer.

Victoria, Capt. Charles Sea, 3 guns, from Wilmington; awaiting general repairs.

Violet, Capt. Stubbs, 2 guns, from Wilmington; general repairs; nearly ready for sea.

Lockwood, Capt. Graves, from Newbern; lying here two months general repairs.

Shawsheen, Capt. Perkins, from Newbern; general repairs; ready for sea in a month.

Ordnance ship *Ben Morgan*, Capt. A. B. McLean, from Hampton Roads; general repairs.

Steamer *Santee*, Capt. Kimmel, 8 guns, from blockading duty in Mob-Jack Bay; repairing centre-board; ready for sea in three weeks.

Britannia, Capt. Hess, 8 guns, from Wilmington; repairing boiler; almost ready for sea. The *Britannia* is a captured blockade runner, of about 500 tons, carries 75 men, and is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture.

About 400 men are now employed at the Navy-yard—a small force for the work on hand. It is not improbable that the next Congress will decide to restore the Yard to its former splendor and usefulness. A large number of the buildings can be repaired at small expense—the walls remaining perfectly sound. The dry-dock sustained but little injury at the hands of the rebels. The carpenters are now at work on the new gate, which will be finished in January. The engine for pumping out the dock, just completed, is a model of power and beauty, and reflects great credit on that eminent mechanic, Mr. Beery, by whom it was designed and constructed.

AFFAIRS IN PORTSMOUTH.

Among the Union men of Portsmouth the best feeling does not just now exist. The Presidency of the Union League, reorganized a few weeks ago, has been very unfairly seized, it is alleged, for future political purposes, and the large majority of the loyal citizens refuse to be associated with him. Beside this, the City Government cannot agree about the matter of taxation, and several exciting meetings of the Council have been held. Meanwhile, the creditors of the city are becoming clamorous, the Police have resigned in a body, and there is the deuce to pay generally. But Mayor Collins is a very efficient officer, and, with the assistance of Gen. Barnes, will doubtless have the machine of civil government in good running order before many weeks.

NEW QUARTERMASTER.

R. G. Stevens, a well-known citizen of Portsmouth, has just received his commission as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. This is an excellent appointment.

GEN. BARNES TO BE RELIEVED.

There is a rumor, apparently well founded, that Brig.-Gen. Barnes, now Military Governor of Norfolk, will shortly be promoted to a Major-Generalship, and will be relieved from his present command. However this may be, rapid and unexpected changes of commanding officers is now the order in this Department. Gen. Dix has just arrived, and interesting events are close at hand.

TEWKSBURY.

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Presentation of a Sword to Lieut.-Col. McCosthe—Sale of Lands Postponed—Miscellaneous News.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Last Saturday Lieut-Col. McCosthe, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York regiment, was made the recipient of a magnificent sword, sash and belt, the gift of a number of his personal friends at Troy, N. Y. The ceremony took place at the regimental headquarters in the presence of a large circle of officers, among whom were Gens. Vinton, Perrin and Turner. The band attached to the regiment furnished the music for the occasion. The presentation speech was made by Col. C. Buell, who alluded in appropriate terms to the gallantry and heroic military qualities which the Lieutenant-Colonel had displayed on several fields of battle. In responding, Col. McCosthe acknowledged, in a few modest remarks, the testimonial of esteem with which he was regarded by his friends, and closed by saying he would not abuse the confidence they had been pleased to bestow upon him. The sword is manufactured of the best steel and is inclosed in a scabbard of chased silver with gold mountings, bearing clusters of rubies. On the obverse of the scabbard are the following inscriptions:

"Come on boys." Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

"Presented to Lieut.-Col. Jerr McCosthe, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. V., by citizens of New-York, (his native place,) as a token of their esteem and of their high appreciation of his gallantry and military ability, as displayed through the campaign in Missouri, in 1861; on the bloody field of Shiloh, Tenn., where he was severely wounded, April 7, 1862; in the action on the Edenton Road, Va., April 24, 1862, and at the siege of Charleston, S. C., during the Summer and Fall of 1863."

The sword and accompaniments were inclosed in a beautiful rosewood case.

Four refugees came to Hilton Head last Monday. One, named Gaston W. Jones, from Augusta, Ga., states that there are no troops in Augusta. Food is scarce, but no cases of absolute suffering have yet occurred. A few deserters have also recently come into our lines. All the parties were examined by Provost-Marshal-General Hall, who happened to be at Port Royal when they were brought in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following orders will be read with considerable interest:

HEADQUARTERS 10TH CORPS,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—General Orders No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, dated Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 7, 1863, issued by Maj.-Gen. D. Hunter, are republished, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"In view of the military necessities of this Department, which require all the lands now held within our posts and lines to be the use of the soldiers and the support of the colored population, and in further view of the legislation now pending, all sales of lands which have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled 'An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved Aug. 5, 1861, and an act entitled 'An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1862, are hereby suspended; and all advertising of said lands and all steps looking to the sale of the same shall cease until the pleasure of the Government in the premises shall be made known."

No lands within the limits of this military Department will be offered for sale, on account of the non-payment of the direct taxes thereon, without special permission from these Headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
W. L. M. BURGER,
[Official.] Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
ISRAEL R. SHELEY, Capt. Forty-seventh N. Y. Vols., Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig.-Gen. Terry, who has been absent at the North for a few weeks, has returned to this Department, and resumed command of the forces on Morris Island.

Lieut. Alex. F. Newbaer, of the Volunteer Engineers, has been assigned the post of Assistant Provost-Marshal-General to Lieut.-Col. Hall.

The Volunteer Engineers are constructing a massive tent which is intended to be used for religious worship, Masonic and other purposes. The tent is located near headquarters.

Sergt. James B. Gange, of Company C, Volunteer Engineers, is superintending the making of an immense flagstaff to be erected in front of Gen. Gillmore's headquarters.

In the absence of Gen. Vinton, who is at Hilton Head, the command of the northern portion of Folly Island devolves upon Gen. R. S. Foster.

The weather during the day is very warm, but the air at night is damp and cold.

WHIT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

County Volunteer Substitute Committee.

The Supervisors' Committee to procure volunteers under the last call of the President, have organized by selecting Mr. Oakes Ellery as Chairman, and Mr. Cornelius Corson, Clerk. The choice of Mr. Ellery was made with hearty unanimity, he having given the utmost satisfaction as Acting-Chairman of that body when they acted under the former $2,000,000 ordinance, as the "County Substitute and Relief Committee." Mr. Ellery is an indefatigable worker, and possesses the qualifications of large practical experience and keen foresight, besides a thorough knowledge of human nature, to aid him in the discharge of his very responsible duty. His sagacity penetrates men and their motives to probe affairs with extraordinary facility. Few men in the enjoyment of the wealth he has amassed by long years of unceasing industry and activity would consent to labor as he does, in the discharge of his official duties, but a thorough love of country and an earnest desire to be of aid to it in its existing crisis prompts him to the most zealous devotion to obtain men for the army. In addition to his duties as Chairman of this Committee, which will soon become onerous and require a large share of his time, he spends the greater part of each afternoon and evening in investigating the riot claims.

Mr. Cornell was the Clerk to the Committee under the first ordinance. His selection for the same position under the new arrangement attests his value to the Committee.

The Committee will get fairly started in their new work to-day, at No. 349 Broadway, and probably will daily enlist from twenty to one hundred men. They have had many offers of men, but as a short time was necessary to prepare books of record and blank forms for their use, nothing could be done till these were ready; these have all been procured, so that the work will now "go bravely on."

Since the Committee closed up operations under the old ordinance, a number of enlistments, whose application papers had been indorsed by Mr. Ellery, have come in, but in consequence of an order that no claims should stand in the way of the concepts furnishing the substitutes to the Government, Mr. Ellery paid the substitutes out of his private funds, at the rate of $300 each, and took an assignment from each of his claim upon the County, which Comptroller Brennan obligingly received and paid. In this manner at least fifty men have been mustered into service.

To facilitate the new work of the Committee they desired that the Chairman should be clothed with military authority to examine and muster in men, and to get such authority they sent a sub-committee to Washington, to request that Mr. Ellery should be commissioned a Major-General, without pay, and be allowed to appoint a necessary staff, all to serve within the confines of the Metropolis of the Government. Mayor Opdyke urged the request at Washington, and President Lincoln readily conceded it as a very proper one to be granted, but Secretary Stanton, though no less gracious than the President in acknowledging the advantages to be derived from allowing it, regarded the subject as something so unusual and out of the ordinary course of military action, that it should be kept under advisement a short time, and be thoroughly reflected upon before being decided. The President therefore turned the matter over to Mr. Stanton, who has not yet made known his final conclusions with regard to it. The Committee, however, are confident that the time shall be lost, and rather than remain idle and await Mr. Stanton's decision, are going ahead under the old plan. This involves much trouble and expense; in comparison with the very practicable course they would be enabled to take, if Government would give them the direct aid they have asked. Instead of being able to examine men and muster them into the service at their own headquarters, they will be obliged to send each man and his bounty of $300 in charge of a messenger, to the nearest recruiting officer, to be examined, enlisted, and paid. In many cases, as "doctors disagree," the poor fellow will be rejected in one place, perhaps at several places, and finally be accepted somewhere. This was the experience of the Committee over and over again, under the former ordinance.

Board of County Canvassers.

M'CUNN DEFEATED.

The County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, but immediately adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, out of respect to Supervisor Davis, whose wife's obsequies were to take place at 3 o'clock P. M., and which the Board, as Supervisors, had resolved the day before to attend. Judge McCunn, with his counsel, and counsel for Judge Bosworth, were present to argue the question of allowing any alteration to be made in the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, in case the District Canvassers should acknowledge the returns they have already made to be incorrect. The clerks to the County Canvassers figure out a majority of twenty-two for Judge Bosworth, and if the supposed defective returns are canvassed as they are now rendered to the Board, he will be declared elected. Then Judge McCunn doubtless will take legal proceedings to supersede Judge Bosworth by proving that votes were actually given for him in the District mentioned. On this fact he will claim that the returns were invalid, and that therefore the votes for Judge Bosworth ought not to have been allowed. These points gained would, it is believed, give him the election. The Canvassers, who are the best judges, will adhere to the returns as made by them. If McCunn goes to law in the attempt to recover an honor that votes did not confer upon him, he will receive a second condemnation which will give Mozart a riddance that they will thank their deities for. Mozart took McCunn because they had to, and "Phormandy Wud" never swallowed a more nauseating pill than his faith compelled him to in this man's nomination. He did swallow it, and so did Mozart, and all hands are heartily ashamed of it. Not one wanted to see him elected, and hence every one is satisfied.

Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A report from the Finance Committee was adopted. Then from the executive Committee of the Free Academy was laid over. The Special Committee, appointed to consider the subject of an increase of the salaries of teachers and other employes coming under the jurisdiction of the Board, reported in favor of an addition of 20 per cent to the remuneration now paid to Principals, Vice-Principals and teachers, whose attendance is constantly required to carry on the business of the schools, and of 14½ per cent, to that of additional teachers, janitors, &c. A similar Committee appointed to consider an increase in the salaries of professors, teachers, janitors, &c., engaged at the Free Academy, also reported favorably. Mr. Fish moved that both reports be laid upon the table, which was lost. Mr. Sayre explained that the rate of increase was intended to be left in the discretion of the local Boards of Trustees, they being restricted only from adding to any salary more than 20 per cent. After some little discussion, resolutions, giving Ward Trustees the power indicated, and also specifically increasing the salaries of all engaged at the Free Academy, of evening school teachers, and of the immediate attendants of the Board of Education, were passed, by an average vote of 24 to 4. Mr. A. V. Stout made some remarks on the justice of increasing salaries at the Normal School, and moved that the salary of the Clerk of the Board be also raised $500. Mr. Fish opposed the resolution, on the ground that he evidently desired to raise the present efficient Clerk in his position, but that if they were commencing to add salary from time to time, it would soon be so high that some but politicians would hang a chance of obtaining it. After discussion, the resolution was adopted by 22 to 6. The Board then adjourned.

The Fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Monday night, was mentioned yesterday. It was much more serious than was at first supposed.

The fire was first discovered in the boiler room, over the boilers, and, owing to the scarcity of hose about the premises, the fire gained considerable headway, communicating with the drying-room of the laundry, which was next the engine-room. In this room the fire made great havoc, destroying everything and communicating to several adjoining apartments. It was full two hours before a sufficient amount of hose was brought to bear in such a manner as to check the rapid progress the fire was making. In the drying-room and laundry there was much light woodwork, which aided the flames in spreading rapidly. The loss is estimated, including the large amount of clothing which was burned and mysteriously disappeared, at from $5,000 to $8,000. The damages, however, are fully covered by insurance in different companies in and out of the City.

Nor was the above the only alarm to the inmates of the hotel, for about 2 o'clock in the morning they were again aroused, and again a scene of consternation and confusion ensued. This time, however, both were of short duration, although about everybody concluded afterward, that the best way was to remain up for the balance of the night, or rather morning. The last alarm arose from the smelting fire of the woodwork under the stairway on Twenty-fourth-street. It was soon discovered and extinguished, but little damage being done. This was evidently the work of an incendiary, for the detection of whom investigations and active efforts are being made. But little, if any, property was taken out of the house on this occasion, the Police preventing any person leaving the hotel with any baggage or baggage, and thus undoubtedly saving a large amount of property.

The Fifth-avenue, as all of the large hotels should have a sufficient number of watchmen to patrol, and a sufficient quantity of hose to reach any part of the building. The recent fire would justify much more than has been said concerning it.

A Man Beaten to Death by a Stage Driver.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF DECEASED—THE OFFENDER RUNS AWAY.

Yesterday afternoon a most outrageous homicide was committed by a driver of one of the "Dry Dock" line of stages. The victim was Mr. Hugh Lanzer, residing at No. 335 Tenth-street, a gentleman over 55 years of age. The driver is well known among his associates by the name of "Dutch Smith." What his real name is did not transpire.

From the best evidence that could be obtained, it appears that Mr. Lanzer was riding up town in a stage, of which "Dutch Smith" was driver, and that a misunderstanding arose in regard to the fare. After some words had passed between the parties, the driver stopped his stage, jumped from his box, and dragged Mr. Lanzer from the stage. His head struck the pavement, and the driver then beat him severely on the head and face. Some citizens finally interfered and put a stop to the driver's brutality. The injured man was then conveyed to his residence, where he shortly expired from the effects of the injuries. The Police were promptly notified, but when they made search for the driver it was found that he had absconded, and last night no clue to his whereabouts could be obtained.

Dr. Wesener Beaux, of the Coroner's office, made a *post-mortem* examination, last evening, on the body of deceased, and he gave it as his opinion that death was the result of the injuries received upon the occasion above referred to.

Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, at which time the full particulars of the case will doubtless be ascertained.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Lecture by Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia.—The next lecture in the course of the Women's Loyal National League will be delivered by Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening of this week. Judge Kelly is one of the most able and eloquent members over sent to Congress by Pennsylvania. He bore a conspicuous part in all the discussions of the last three sessions, and was ever found on the side of justice, humanity and freedom. We hope he will have an audience worthy of his rare merits as a public speaker.

Fatal Casualty on a Canal Boat.—Carlos A. Chuson, a native of this State, aged 36 years, was accidentally killed yesterday on board of a canal-boat lying at Pier No. 6 East River. The deceased was trying to avoid a collision with a barge which was being towed out of the slip, when a rope attached to a fender broke, and the latter fell with such force on his head, fracturing the skull and otherwise injuring him so severely that he died almost instantly. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Charitable Concert.—This evening a concert takes place, under the direction of Dr. Clara W. Brazee, in Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near the Eighth-avenue, for the benefit of Miss L. Mozer, a blind lady, who is in need. A fine programme will be interpreted by some of our most distinguished artists, Miss Maria Brainerd, Mr. George Simson, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Dr. Brazee and others.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—No. 72 Duane-street—Unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 121, 224, 352, 213½, 365, 367, 371, 305.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 469, 2187, 717, 729, 2196, 2238. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Nov. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2107, 2207, 2401, 2530, 1511, 405, 2541, 1343, 1729, 1711, 2249, 333, 523, 779, 679. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 2754, 2018, 2774, 2426, 2790, 2763, 1238, 2248, 2250, 468, 2798, 2806, 2802, 2808.

Collision—Vessel Towed by Steamboat.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

John E. Williams et al. vs. The steamtug Vanderbilt and the floating derrick Collins.—This was a libel for collision. The libelants were the owners of the ship *Chancellor*, which, on Sept. 29, 1862, was lying alongside the dock just below the Navy-yard, in Brooklyn, and was struck by the floating derrick, which was being towed away from the Navy-yard by the steamtug, and injured to about $1,000.

The testimony showed that the derrick had been employed by the Government of the United States to do some lifting at the Navy-yard, and, having no motive power of her own, the Government was to tow her there and away again. The same Government officer who employed her also employed the steamtug to tow her, and was himself on board the steamtug, and gave some directions about her navigation. The tide was so strong that the derrick was swept down upon the *Chancellor*, and, having no motive power, could do nothing to prevent it.

The Judge held that on the evidence the derrick must be exonerated, and allowed the steamtug to be heard as to whether being in Government employ made any difference with her liability.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for the steamtug, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for the derrick, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Revenue Cases—Discriminating Duty—Construction of Statute.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Manuel Echeverria et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—Nelson, C. J.—This suit is brought to recover back an excess of duties paid under protest on an importation of wool, lead in bars, goat skins, and cotton, in the Spanish bark *Teresita*, by the plaintiffs, from Matamoras, Sept. 4, 1862. The duty paid and protested against was a discriminating duty of 10 per cent, claimed under the third section of the Act of 5th of August, 1861. The first and second sections of that act imposed certain duties on articles especially enumerated in each section.

The third section provides that "all goods, &c., imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels not entitled by treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, &c., and all other articles, goods, &c., not imported direct from the place of their growth or production, or in foreign vessels, entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, &c., shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per cent, ad valorem."

It is admitted that Spain has no such treaty as is mentioned in the section, and hence there is no difficulty in imposing the discrimination against her in all cases where the section applies. But none of the articles in this importation, except "lead in bars," is charged with a duty in the two preceding sections, or in any other section of the act, and the reference the third section imposing the ten per cent does not apply according to its very terms. The words are, "in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per cent, ad valorem."

The first section had imposed "on lead in pigs or bars" a duty of $1 50 per 100 pounds. The third section, therefore, applied in this article. The Examiner vessel not being exempt by treaty from the discrimination, which, in addition to the above rate, charged it with the duty of ten per cent ad valorem.

Wool fabricated with duty under the twelfth section of the Act of March 3, 1861, and goat skins, and cotton, under the eighth section of the Act of July, 1862. That section provided that "and after the day and year aforesaid (the 1st August, 1862), in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, &c., the following duties: "On cotton, one-half cent per pound;" "on hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, &c., ten per cent ad valorem."

Before this, the duty on "raw hides and skins of all kinds" was five per cent, under the tenth section of the Act of 2d March, 1861, and under the twenty-third section of the same act, cotton was free of duty.

Whether, therefore, we look to the third section of the Act of August 5, 1861, itself, which subjects the articles, under the circumstances stated in the section, to a duty of ten per cent, in addition to that imposed by the act in the previous sections, or, in the eighth section of the Act of 1862, which imposes the duty in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law, it is quite clear, the discriminating duty in the third section does not apply to the articles of wool, goat skins, or cotton.

The difficulty appears to me insuperable to undertake to apply the 3d section of the act of 5th August, 1861, to the article of wool, which is subjected to duty under the Act of 2d March previous, or to the article of goat skins, and cotton, charged with a duty under the Act of July, 1862, when, by the very terms of the third section, the additional duty there imposed is in addition to the duty fixed by that act of which the section is a part.

If the language used had been as used in some of the sections of the Act of July, 1862, "in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law"—or, had used language which has never yet been used, I think, in any tariff act—"in addition to the duties that may hereafter be imposed by law," the communication claimed by the Government might very well have been sustained. But no such language is used; on the contrary, the language is, as we have seen, "in addition to the duties imposed by this act."

Judgment for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster and Craig; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

APPEALS IN PRIZE.

The United States vs. The Steamer Petrel and cargo.—Nelson, C. J.—The steamer and cargo, consisting of powder, arms, ammunition, coffee and quinine, were captured off Charleston Harbor, S. C., 7th May, 1863, by United States steamer *Dawnlin*, J. R. Mullany, Commander.

The proofs are full that she was captured while attempting to break the blockade of the port of Charleston, and attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured. The vessel was from Hull, England, and was ostensibly bound on the voyage in which she was taken from Havanna to St. John's, N. B.

The Court below condemned vessel and cargo. Most of the cargo has heretofore been sold or appraised and delivered to the Government.

Decree of the Court below affirmed.

The United States vs. The Steamer Stettin and cargo.—Nelson, C. J.—The steamer and cargo, consisting of tea, coffee, brandies, lead, shoes, &c., were captured on the 26th of May, 1863, while attempting to break the blockade of the port of Charleston, S. C., by the United States steamer *Dawnlin*, J. R. Mullany, Commander.

The proofs are full, that the vessel was not only near the mouth of the harbor of Charleston, at the time of the capture, but that she was intending to enter it with full knowledge of the blockade. The vessel has been appraised and delivered to the Government, and most of the property has also heretofore been sold. The Court below decreed condemnation of vessel and cargo.

Decree of Court below affirmed.

The Hunted Case—Can a Writ of Certiorari Issue Before Final Adjudication?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

In the Matter of the "Certiorari" on Petition of Piter V. Hunted to Remove Proceedings on Habeas Corpus in Matter of Application of Amelia A. Hunted for Custody of Adelaide M. Hunted, an Infant.—In this case a writ of habeas corpus was granted and the matter came up before Justice Clerke for a hearing. The defendant filed made return that he had not the custody of the child and therefore could not produce her. The relator said traversed the return and after a protracted hearing, Judge Clerke held Hunted guilty of a contempt in making a false return, fined him $100, and committed him to jail for twenty days and until the fine should be paid. The matter now comes on on certiorari to review the proceedings had before Mr. Justice Clerke. Just before the commencement of the argument Mrs. Hunted was served in the Court-room with a complaint in a suit for divorce. Judge Dean moved to quash the writ, on the ground that the proceedings below were merely interlocutory and not a final decision, and that the proceedings were still pending in the Court below; that the man had kept out of the way, and had never been committed to jail on arrest, and that a writ of certiorari only issued upon a final adjudication, which in this case had not been had; that Hunted must first be arrested, and then he had his remedy by writ of habeas corpus. Judge Sutherland said that he had no doubt but that Judge Dean was right, but as there seemed to be some doubt in the minds of the other members of the Court, the decision on the motion to quash the writ would be reserved.

Gilbert Dean and Oliver Dyer for Mrs. Hunted; Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. Sherwood for Mr. Hunted.

The Case of Alexander Rankin, an Alleged Lunatic.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* in the case of Alexander Rankin, an old merchant of this City, committed by Police Justice Dowling to the Bloomingdale Asylum as a lunatic, Dr. Brown made return that the state of the patient was such as to prevent his attendance in Court. The counsel for the relator demurred to the return on the ground that one Police Justice had no power to commit a person to the Lunatic Asylum. The Court held that this question was open for consideration. On the suggestion of Mr. Shaffer, counsel for the relator, the Court appointed Drs. Francis L. Harris and Isaac Taylor to visit Mr. Rankin at the Bloomingdale Asylum, to investigate the facts as to his alleged insanity, and make report to the Court on the 25th inst.

Chauncey Shaffer for the relator; L. B. Woodruff for defendant.

The Case of the Ship Senator, Alleged to have been Scuttled by the Captain.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Edwin Walsh vs. The Washington Marine Insurance Company.—This action is brought to recover on an insurance policy on the ship *Senator*. The *Senator* sailed from this port, loaded with grain, and was lost at sea on the 27th of August, 1862, as is claimed by plaintiff, during a heavy gale. The ship was insured in five Companies. Only one, the Neptune, has paid the amount of its policy without contest. Suits are pending against the others. The defenses allege that the vessel was so old and unseaworthy that she dropped to pieces; that she was not lost in a gale, but foundered in ordinary weather from weakness and being overloaded. The amount involved is over $35,000. The Captain of the *Senator* has been arrested, charged with scuttling the ship. The case has occupied the Court for several days. The evidence of well-known sea-captains, and of the plaintiff himself, was given at great length to show the seaworthiness of the vessel at the time of sailing. On the part of the defence the mates of the *Senator* were examined. The second mate, Mr. Thompson, testified that before sailing part of the cabin furniture, spare sails, cordage, &c., were sent ashore. That part of the lower hold was not stowed; that she commenced making water the evening of the first day out and on the fifth day

Wednesday, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Associated Banks held, this morning, $28,210,000 in Legal Tender United States Treasury Notes, in addition to $29,177,000 in Gold and Silver. They paid into the Treasury office $3,500,000 this afternoon on the Loan of Sept. 3, reducing the unpaid balance on the negotiation to $9,700,000. The matter for Money is reported to present quiet, and the Stock Brokers, who have, of late, been the chief borrowers, report an easy supply at 7 ⅌ cent.

There is a further rise of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. in Gold and Exchange to-day, not on the immediate export demand, which was only $186,000 by the *China* this morning, but on the influence of the late news from London and Paris, and the light exports of ordinary Domestic Produce from this port the past week. The advance in Exchange, however, will probably increase the export movement the present week, as it has already added to the remittance of the United States Stocks by the outward steamer, to-day. The transmission of the 5-20 years' Loan and of the 6 ⅌ cent. Coupon Stock of 1881 by the *China* were considerably over half a million of dollars. Late this afternoon there was a further advance of 1 ⅌ cent. in Gold—the price leaving off, 151½ ⅌ cent., which places Exchange at 156@156½ ⅌ cent.

The receipts at the Treasury office for the Popular Loan, to-day, amount to $795,650, and for Customs, $273,000.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $8,911,452; Payments, $6,261,218; Balance, $18,216,733.

The Stock market showed signs of additional improvement at the early Board to-day, and after the easy working of the Money market was made known at 3 o'clock, the Railway speculation became quite buoyant, and a large demand appeared at and after the Second Board at the advanced prices. *At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday night.* The additional rise is quite general, and the market left off firm. There was another rise of 2 ⅌ cent. to-day on Chicago and Northwestern, and Galena and Chicago went up suddenly to 112½ ⅌ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	149½	151½	Harlem Pref.	110	110
U.S. 6s, 1881	110½	110	Mich. Central	124½	125
N. Y. Central	93½	93¾	Mich. Southern	82	82¼
Erie	36½	36¾	Mich. Guaranteed	141¾	142¾
Erie Preferred	46	47¼	Illinois Cen.	118½	121½
Hudson	122	122	Pittsburgh	96¼	97¼
Pacific Mail	91¼	91½	Fort Wayne	84½	85¼
Harlem	96	96¼	Ohio & Miss.	30	30½
Reading	85½	85½	Galena	109¾	112¼
Penn. Cen. new	90¾	90¾	Reading	132¾	134¼
Fulton	116¾	117¼	Quicksilver	63	64
Northwest	47¾	49¼	Chicago and A.	67	68

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	149	Citizens'	107
America	115	Nassau	104
Greenwich	100	Shoe & Leather	110
National	104	Leather Manufr.	100
Commerce	135	St. Nicholas	101
Broadway	170	Commonwealth	103¾
Am. Exchange	107	New-York County	120
Bank of N. America	107	Park	120
Metropolitan	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Mich. C. new 1st, '82	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	106¼	Chi. R. & Q. Sinks	120
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	108¾	Michigan S. seconds	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 6s, S. F.	102¾
N. Y. Cen. con. 7s	108¾	Illinois Cen. '75	112¾
Erie 1mas. '82	109	Al. & S. R. 2d Pref.	90
Erie R. seconds '75	115	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102
Erie thirds, '62	115	Chi. & N. W. Sinks	87
Erie fourths, '80	108¾	Chi. & N. W. 2d	75¾
Erie fifths, '84	97¼	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	84
Pac. M., 1st int.	77	Tol. & Wab. 1st	101
Pac. R. sinks, '87	110	Gal. & Chi. sds.	111½
Hud. R. new'ds, S. F.	110	Chi. & R. I. Sinks	107
Hud. R. Bonds	102	Clev. & Pit. S. F.	115¾
Hud. R. thirds, '86	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112¾
Hud. R. fourths, '92	102	Clev. & Pitt. 2d	102
Rich. Cen. '69 & '71	100	Chi. & Alton, first	103¾

The following documents are sent down from Albany to-day in explanation of the charge of political abuse in the management of the New-York Central Road. To the first communication from Mr. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and his subordinates, no greater importance will probably be attached by the stockholders than to the general denial of a party implicated. The other disclaimer, we noticed, is signed by a New-York City Director, who, until very recently, had been out of the country for some time, on a diplomatic mission. His confidence in the good faith and conduct of Messrs. CORNING, VIBBARD and the other active managers and real administrators of the concern during his absence, we have no disposition to quarrel with:

To the Honorable Erastus Corning, President of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

In answer to your inquiry of this date, in reference to the statement recently made in several of the New-York newspapers, that the Road has been used for political purposes, especially in running free trains for Democratic meetings, the undersigned, the General Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents in charge of the line of Road, beg to say, that the charge thus made is wholly unfounded. No such trains have been run on the Road either this year or previously, the knowledge of most of us on this subject extending back to the organization of the Company. When applied to by Committees of either political party, at times when large political meetings were to be held, extra trains, usually for short distances, have, according to the uniform custom of other roads, been run on this road, for both political parties, at a price per car; greater than is stated in the Tribune article of the 13th inst., should be done: "running extra trains for any (political) party on precisely the same terms as for the other." And it may be properly add that with comparatively unimportant exceptions, no extra or cars for political meetings have been run on the road since 1860. But in all cases, equal facilities have always, on application, been extended to the friends of both the leading political organizations of the country. Signed by

C. VIBBARD, Gen. Supt.
And five Assistant Superintendents.

ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

The undersigned members of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, have read several articles recently published in some of the New-York newspapers, charging that the affairs of the Company have been managed and its funds used for political objects and purposes, and in the support and advancement of the interests of the Republican party. Two of the undersigned are members of the Standing Committee of three, by whom the accounts of the Company are audited, and therefore have better knowledge than any other members of the Board of the use and disposition of the Company's funds, and one of their number has, in addition, examined the accounts of the Treasurer for eight years past; and as politics have been returned to, it is proper to say that all the undersigned have been members of the Republican party since its organization, giving their uniform and decided support to the present Administration of the General Government, and have never acted with the Democratic party. Under these circumstances, they deem it due to the stockholders of the Company, to themselves, and as a matter of their aspirations on behalf of the Democratic party, who have been unjustly assailed in this matter, to say that they have never sanctioned in any of the accounts, vouchers or transactions of the Company, nor have they any reason to believe, that the funds or property of the Company have been used or applied for political purposes or objects, for the benefit of any political party or organization, and that the charges made against its administration more referred are entirely unwarranted. They further state that they are not aware, nor have they any reason to believe, that any officer or agent of the Company has ever been employed or dismissed on account of any organization, and that more than one-half in number, as they fully believe, of the officers and employes of the Company, at its principal office in Albany, are now and have uniformly been supporters of the present General Administration. There are also other members of the Board, friends of the present Administration of the General Government, who, the undersigned doubt not, would concur with them in this statement were it presented to them, but with whom they have not had any opportunity to confer.

Nov. 16, 1863. R. M. BLATCHFORD, New-York.
HAMILTON WHITE, Syracuse.
CORNELIUS L. FRACY, Troy.

We stated yesterday that the Illinois Central Company will pay 4 ⅌ cent. cash, as a half-yearly dividend on all classes of the Stock of the Company, declaring the same, on ⅌ cent. which answers to the fiscal year of the road. This dividend will be upon the following:

Full Paid shares	[illegible]
Scrip Shares, 600 each	7,456,800
Dividend Scrip	1,779,200
Total paid-up Capital	$[illegible]

The division on the base for the whole year at the rate of 8 ⅌ cent. is $1,428,640. The net profit of the year will be, from present appearances, at least, one million. The Construction mortgage upon the Landed Estate of the Company not yet paid off is

In 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds	$11,405,000
In 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds	3,000,000
Total	$14,405,000
Interest charge of year	879,160

The cash collected for the interest fund alone from the Land Department this year will reach $750,000, or within $129,160 of the interest charge upon the Land Mortgage. The whole business of the Company for ten months of the year is as follows, showing an increase of 19 ⅌ cents on 1862:

	1863. Jan. 10 to Nov. 10.	1862. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Traffic	$3,671,140 77	$3,713,771 26
Cash collected	1,600,546 68	400,609 79
Sales	1,886,505 16	788,527 86
Total	$6,658,192 62	$4,907,659 02

We refer to the card of Mr. A. H. ALMY, Broker in all Government Stocks, including the Popular 5-20 Years' Loan, in another part of this paper. His office is at No. 7 Nassau-street, over the Continental Bank.

Messrs. McKIM BROTHERS, well-known private Bankers in Baltimore, have established a house in Wall-street. Their advertisement appears in another column.

The First National Bank of Philadelphia, for some months in successful operation, has enlarged its capital to $500,000. Mr. CLARENCE H. CLARK, of R. W. CLARK & Co., has been made President, in place of Mr. DAVIS, who voluntarily retires. The Directors are: Messrs. C. H. Clark, Jay Cooke, S. A. Caldwell, J. R. Moorhead, W. S. Russell, R. W. Clark and O. W. Davis.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for week ending Nov. 7:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$62,660 47	$32,196 56
Passengers	7,002 19	6,078 49
Mails and Rents	965 00	1,000 00
Total	$71,617 25	$35,322 05
Total from Jan. 1	$1,027,619 36	1,014,000 00

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We beg to call attention to the following circular which has just been issued and is being rapidly signed by a large majority of the stockholders to whom it has been presented:

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the annual election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John S. Williams and George P. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, for whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reflection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA EDES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MORRIS,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JERONE,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	F. M. BRYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & Co.,	JAMES W. COON,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
	JONAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	EUGENE BASS,
WM. H. BURR,	And others.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 10,171 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,110 bags. Corn Meal, 313 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, 52,073 bushels Wheat, 22,430 bushels Corn, 316 bushels Rye, 19,041 bushels Barley, 67,241 bushels Oats, 1,665 pkgs. Provisions, and 236 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at buoyant prices, including Pots at $6 62½@$6 75, and Pearls at $6 81¼@$7 100 lbs. Sales 35 bbls. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 260 bbls., including 241 bbls. Pots, and 19 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good request, chiefly on speculation, at full rates; other kinds are moderately inquired for at steady prices. Java at 30@40c.; Ceylon, Sec. Rio Nuevo, 30½c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 31@33c.; Maracaibo, 31½@34c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb. Government contracts have been awarded for 2,143 Green bags Rio, at 63@ 42; 2,760 bags do. at 33@ 73; 2,669 bags do. at 33@ 22; 4,450 bags do. at 34@ 20, and 15,617 bags do. at 34@ 20 ⅌ 100 lbs., all in tight spirit barrels.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at steady prices; Middlings, 85c.@86c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which have advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. The demand has been mainly from speculative buyers, though in part from shippers and the regular home trade. Sales since our last, 22,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6; poor to choice old and new extra State, at $6 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 30@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 70	@$6 00
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	7 35	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 55	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 80	@ 9 25
Fair to very choice extra Missouri	7 05	@11 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 25@$7 90 for poor to good superfine; $7 95@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 625 bbls. Extra at $6 25@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $5 87½@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.; stock light. Sales, 120 bbls. Corn Meal continues in light supply and fair demand, at $5 50 for Jersey, $5 75 for Marsh's Calcric, $5 87½@$6 25 for Brandywine, and $6 10 for Atlantic Mills, ⅌ bbl.; sales 870 bbls. Also, 40 puncheons of the latter at $27 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, the speculative inquiry having been stimulated by the rise in gold. Prices have advanced about 2c. ⅌ bushel. The demand from shippers and millers has been very moderate. Sales, since our last, 116,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 91, the latter an extreme rate for very choice, in store; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 [illegible]@$1 47, the latter an extreme rate, Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; old do. at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Chicago Spring at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Red State at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more sought after by speculative buyers at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales were made of 104,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12, chiefly at $1 10@$1 11 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 10@$1 11 for do. afloat, and $1 12 for White and Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been freely purchased by speculators, and have again advanced about 1c. ⅌ bushel. We quote Canada at 65c.@66c.; Western, 65½c.@66c.; State at 65c.@67c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 164,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in good demand, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,300 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in brisk demand and very firm at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 28c.@32c. for poor to choice New, and 10c.@32c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in lively request, at $3 25 ⅌ 1,000.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ gallon; Rosin, $10@$12 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch, $3@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, at drooping prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]@$1 55; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 [illegible]@$1 65; Linseed, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; and outside lots at lower rates, down even to $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Lard, at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 [illegible] ⅌ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pink and aurora; Crude Petroleum at 35c.@35c.; Refined do. at 50c. free, and 40c.@41c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and has been in good request to-day; prices have advanced [illegible]. Sales have been about [illegible] bbls. Prime, at $[illegible]@$[illegible]; [illegible] at $[illegible]@$[illegible]; 200 bbls. Prime Mess, at $[illegible]@$[illegible]; 200 bbls. Mess,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian Show, Moving War Pictures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Theatre, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The River Bell.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Twice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Rough, A Day at Sea.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Lady of Lyons.

BUTLER'S GARDEN—Gabrielle.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 663 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

MIELO'S SALOON—Richard III.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopicons.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

SOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Merry's Dream."

BRIDGCOCK'S—(No. 765 Broadway)—"The Sign of Peace."

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that one-half of Lee's army has gone to Hanover Junction, in the direction of Richmond, and the other half has gone toward Lynchburgh, with the view of reinforcing the troops sent against Burnside, or covering their retreat in case of repulse.

Washington telegrams renewed the report that a part of Bragg's forces are moving upon Burnside, in East Tennessee, but there is nothing definite regarding their operations there.

Another lot of 250 paroled prisoners, in a most wretched and terrible condition, arrived at Annapolis from Richmond yesterday. Six of the starved creatures died on the passage. An illustration of their sufferings is given in our special dispatches from Washington, which states that the carcasses of dogs are gladly devoured by our famished men. In addition to this, we have the news by telegraph from Fortress Monroe that the provisions sent to our men at Richmond, have been returned by the rebels, who refused to allow them to be sent through.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Teutonia*, with one day's later news from Europe passed Cape Race last evening. From a brief telegraphic summary we learn that the U. S. gunboat *Kearsarge* had been notified to leave Cork harbor in 24 hours, but her commander prolonged his stay for the purpose of watching the blockade-runners in that port. The *Alabama* is reported to be cruising in the Bay of Bengal. The Poles had met with reverses in Volhynia. Grand Duke Constantine was to be relieved of his office of Governor of Poland by Gen. Bang, for the purpose of traveling abroad. The Spanish Cortes was opened on the 4th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market continued in a depressed state. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Havana, Nov. 14, we have interesting details of the movements and possible operations of the French army in Mexico, and the opposing Mexican forces. The French army, which is about to commence a new campaign, is said to number 18,000 men, while the available force under Juarez is variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000 men. From San Domingo the news is that the insurgents were being beaten in many small engagements, but the new Captain-General, Vargos, was not very confident of entire and speedy success.

A letter dated Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Oct. 17, from Capt. Choney, late of the ship *Bold Hunter*, states that his ship was captured and burned by the rebel pirate *Georgia*, on the 9th of October, in lat. 19° N., long. 20° 35' W., and all hands were taken off and landed at Santa Cruz. Capt. Choney was to leave on the 20th in the mail steamer for Cadiz.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that there is a report that the French Foreign Minister informed Mr. Dayton at a recent interview, that the Emperor's Government had no official knowledge of any vessels being constructed in the dock yards of France "for the Confederates," but if Mr. Dayton could prove to the Emperor that such was the case, they would be promptly arrested in their further progress, and out of this interview has grown the report that the work upon the rams had been ordered to be suspended. The position taken by the French Minister on behalf of his Government, if true, is not unlike that originally taken by Earl Russell in behalf of England, and who knows but what, after all, there may be vessels building in France for the rebels, under contracts which on their face read for other purposes.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, on Monday last, the cases of Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, and John W. Davis, late Police Commissioners of Baltimore, against the Ex-Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to recover, severally, twenty thousand dollars damages for the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs in July, 1861, were finally disposed of. The suits were taken from the docket by consent of the plaintiff's counsel, on the statement in open Court by the counsel for defendant, that he was authorized by his client to say that the latter (Gen. Cameron) had no part in the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs, or either of them.

Some of the students of the University of Michigan had the bad taste to pay Mr. Vallandigham a complimentary visit at Windsor, a few days since. In a speech he made to them, the great exile declared that "As there are hypocrites in the pulpit, empirics in medicine, pettifogers at the bar, and pretenders everywhere, so there are demagogues in political life." A truism of which the students need not have returned to the United States to have found an illustration.

W. M. Fishback, a member of the Convention which voted Arkansas out of the Union in 1861, spoke at a Union meeting at Little Rock, on the 31st ult. He said: "I am a native of Virginia, and an old resident of this State. I have been one of you. The same direction has been given to my prejudices. I was taught to believe, and did believe, that everything manufactured in New-England was made to cheat with; that the religion of the people was hypocrisy; that their touch was contamination. Fellow-citizens, I have seen New-England and its people. I have been welcomed at the houses of the rich—an exile, without a decent rent in my back, or money in my pocket. I have always met the warmest Southern hospitalities at the houses of their middle-classes; and, my fellow-citizens, in one sense of the word, they have no poor. I have walked with awe and a condemning conscience through the school-houses found at every corner of a cross-road. I saw her barren hills covered with plenty; I saw her hearty sons—every one of them an educated man—hasten to shoulder their muskets and place themselves in the ranks of the defenders of their country; and I heard them make excuses for the South, much in the spirit that a kind elder brother would for their wild younger brother; and I discovered as you have, that they are not cowards. And fellow-citizens, New-England is a representative of the North." The speech was of ninety-two hours' length, and the speaker concluded by saying that there was no power on earth or below it that could destroy this Government, for twenty millions of people, like those of New-England, have said—*the Union must and shall be preserved.*

In the case of the People and others against the Harlem Railroad Company and the Mayor, &c., of this City, recently decided by Justice Hoogboom, an appeal has been taken, and he the Harlem Company has taken any steps whatever toward a reversal of that judgment, as has been stated.

The Hested case was again before the Grand Jury, yesterday, and by the Judge's direction the Grand Jury, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The child alleged to have been generated by the father has never been heard from, although the most diligent search was made on the part of the mother.

Gold advanced yesterday to 150@151 ¾ cent. The Stock Exchange was buoyant at the close, and the Money Market easy among the Brokers.

Breadstuffs were actively sought after yesterday, mainly by speculative buyers, at generally advanced prices. Provisions were freely purchased; Mess Pork was rather cheaper; several contracts for new Mess Pork were settled on the basis of $18 ⅞ bbl. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, Cotton, Whisky, Oils, Rice, Fish and Fruit at above previous quotations. Hay, Wool and Tallow were in active request. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

War and Peace in Europe.

We have private advices from Russia, through one that cannot be mistaken, that the Czar is making preparations for war on an unprecedented scale, in respect to the recruitment of men, the replenishment of munitions, the construction of invulnerable vessels, the building of new forts and the strengthening of old ones, and in respect to everything needful for the mightiest defensive conflict. It is also declared that the national feeling among the people is daily becoming intenser and more warlike, and that the determination to sustain the Emperor in his high-toned foreign policy is universal.

All this spirit can easily be accounted for. The humiliation of the Crimean war still rankling, the possession of a new moral alliance with the United States, the industrial difficulties of Western Europe consequent upon the loss of the great transatlantic staples, the certainty that a war would contribute immensely to unite all classes in one common enthusiasm and consolidate the new order of things produced by serf-emancipation, and the fact that no country in Europe is naturally so secure against successful external attack, are all powerful considerations and incentives. It can easily be supposed that Alexander feels himself master of the situation, able to confront any necessity or to meet any contingency.

On the other hand, Napoleon, his special antagonist, shows far less confidence. The pacific spirit of his speech, at the opening of the French Chambers, we doubt not, is sincere. It is clearly his policy, at the present time, to avoid a European war. His relations with Mexico are still full of difficulty and danger. Italy is restless under his continued occupation of Rome, and is liable at any time to be aroused again to revolution by Garibaldi, now restored to health, and more than ever his mortal enemy. A liberal opposition confronts him in the National Legislature, of matchless talent and dauntless spirit, such as he has never before had to encounter. But, worst of all for him, the British Government, his first diplomatic ally, refuses to take one step with him in any direction that can possibly lead to war; and he sees that if he fights at all, he must fight alone. Therefore it is not at all strange that he commits himself so decidedly to the policy of peace, and is more disposed than ever before to keep at home and mind his own business. Instead of persistent efforts to force his mediatorship upon our Government, and holding out to the rebel envoy in his capital constant encouragement of a speedy recognition, he now leaves nothing undone to promote the reestablishment of the most cordial relations with the United States. His high tone first assumed toward Russia in his correspondence respecting Poland has been moderated in a marked degree; and he shows no spirit even when Russia rejoins with a formal courtesy that but too thinly covers disdain and defiance. It is plain enough that the Emperor's thoughts are really turned on peace.

But the question of war or peace in Europe does not turn on the counsels of the French ruler, or any other ruler. Circumstances always shape policy far more than any policy can shape circumstances; and never more so than in Europe at the present time. There is an obstinate revolution in Poland, formidable in itself, but ten-fold more so because of its affinity with all the revolutionary elements, which, like pent-up fires, underlie nearly every monarchy on the Continent. The old hereditary sympathies of France with Poland, as well as his ambition to be regarded as a champion of national rights, prompted Napoleon to attempt something for the Polish cause. But there was another motive which was still more potent with him. We mean the importance of getting such a hold upon the revolution that he could manage it, and keep it to such limits as he might choose. He did his best to effect this, and undertook to engage to Russia that Poland would submit if her autonomy, with all the necessary safeguards, should be assured. But, in due time, he feared that Poland would no more consent to this than Russia herself—that the one insisted upon complete independence just as tenaciously as the other insisted upon an unconditional submission. Revolution was, in some sort, bridled in that way by him in Italy five years ago; but it is not at all likely that the device will ever again succeed. He can now no more control revolution by siding with it than by opposing it. It will heave and toss in spite of him, and put him at the mercy of circumstance just as it does every other continental potentate west of Russia.

There seems to be a vague apprehension throughout Europe that a general war will commence next Spring. It may come, but if so, we do not believe at all that it will be a war between Sovereigns. The very fact that Alexander is putting his empire in such complete preparation is only an additional guarantee that Napoleon will neither declare hostilities himself, nor give his adversary any new reason for so doing. If Napoleon does not choose to fight, of course he need not, for so long as Germany intervenes and remains neutral, Russia is incapable of any offensive war against France. The only serious danger lies in the revolutionary element, which even in ordinary times can never be calculated upon three months in advance—far less at a season like this, when it is in full eruption in one land, and unusually restless in another. If the Polish Revolutionary Committee can be brought to terms, and Garibaldi be bound over to keep the peace, then we may reckon upon a twelvemonth more of European quiet; but hardly otherwise.

The Alexandra Again.

It is not often that the definition of a dictionary determines the relation of peace or war between two great nations. It would appear, however, from the English mails, received by the *City of London*, that this has been very nearly the fact in the celebrated case of the *Alexandra*.

The prosecutor for the Crown claims that the jury rendered its verdict, which permitted the departure of the Confederate ship-of-war, on a peculiar interpretation of the statute, made by the Lord Chief Baron. The published reports of the trial in the English journals at the time, confirmed this impression. The words of the Enlistment act were as follows:

"If any person within any part of the Kingdom, &c., &c., shall equip, furnish, fit out or arm; or attempt or endeavor so to do; or procure to be equipped, &c., &c.; or shall knowingly aid or assist, or be concerned in the equipping, &c., &c., with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign Power as a transport or storeship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against another foreign Power, with whom Her Majesty shall not then be at war—every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, &c., &c.; and every such ship or vessel shall be forfeited."

The position apparently taken then by the Lord Chief Baron and afterward by Earl Russell, was that, to constitute a misdemeanor, under this statute, the vessel must be *actually armed*, and this position was founded on a definition in Webster's Dictionary, the Court claiming that "equipping" is there defined "furnishing with arms," and that "furnishing is given in other dictionaries as the same thing as equipping," so that the terms of the statute, "equip, furnish, fit out, or arm," all meant the same thing. Under this philological ruling, no act performed for the preparation of a vessel-of-war for the rebels in an English port, though under a contract with them, would constitute any breach of the statute, unless the vessel was actually armed. And the result, so far as this interpretation was concerned, would have been that a whole fleet of warlike vessels might have been prepared for the rebels, have sailed outside the English ports, and at three miles and one furlong from the coasts have received their armament, and then swept our commerce from the ocean.

But it appears now that his Lordship does not admit his supposed interpretation of the statute, though the Attorney-General, the jury and the public all understood his language on this point in the same sense. He admits that he had that "impression" of these words, and that he charged the jury in the very words of the act, no doubt having the idea in their mind that these various terms of the law were "verbiage,"—implying the same thing. In view of the many exhaustive arguments on this topic, which have doubtless reached his Lordship's mind by this time from both sides of the Atlantic, he finds it necessary to recall an American case in point, to which he had "alluded" in his summing up to the jury.

The brief report in the English journals does not indicate what American case had so much influenced his interpretation of an English statute, but among the many which display the very opposite of the narrow and hostile spirit that has animated his decision, we may mention that of the United States *vs.* Quincy, (6 Peters' Rep., p. 445.) Here the defendant was charged with "being knowingly concerned in the fitting out of a certain vessel, called the *Bolivar*, with intent to commit hostilities," &c., and with intent "that the said vessel should be so employed," &c.

The same point was made in defence which has been made in regard to the *Alexandra*, that the vessel "was not armed, or at all prepared for war, or in condition to commit hostilities when she left Baltimore." But the American Court, taking refuge in no linguistic subtleties, decided "that it was not necessary that the vessel, when she left Baltimore for St. Thomas, and during the voyage to St. Thomas, was *armed, or in a condition to commit hostilities*, in order to find the defendant guilty of the offence charged in the indictment; that *an attempt* to fit out and arm is made an offence, and that this is certainly doing something short of a complete fitting out and arming;" that "to attempt to do an act, does not either in law or common parlance, imply a completion of the act, or any definite progress toward it, but that any effort or endeavor to effect it will satisfy the terms of the law; and that the offence consists principally in *the intention* with which the preparations to commit hostilities were made."

This liberal and friendly interpretation, it should be remembered, is also a construction of these very words, now debated in the British Court—"equip, fit out or arm;" the only difference being that the language of our Neutrality act, from which that of the English was framed, is less explicit than theirs—ours reading, "equip, fit out *and* arm."

The other point which was made by the British Judge on the trial in June, does not seem yet to be retracted, though it is equally weak and equally inconsistent with the American decisions, so much cited. He there took the ground that unless the *owners of the vessel intended personally to use her* against some friendly Government, the equipping and arming her was no offence under the statute. How any lawyer could interpret the language of the statute (quoted above) in accordance with this decision, is incomprehensible.

If the English language can express anything definitely, it seems clearly in that law to say that "any person who shall equip or arm," or "attempt," or "procure," or "aid or be concerned in equipping" "with intent or in order that such vessel *shall be so employed*, shall be deemed guilty," &c. If the statute had intended that the owners or contracting parties must *themselves* intend to use the *vessel in order to be guilty, the simple* English expression would have been "*with intent* or to use said vessel," instead of the broad expression, "with intent or in order that such *vessel shall be so employed*."

Such has been the uniform interpretation of our own Courts, and such must be the construction of common sense; for evidently the interpretation now accepted by the British Court destroys the effect of the statute. The merchants of a neutral can, under this ruling, equip and arm ship after ship of war or privateer, under contract with a belligerent, with full knowledge and intent of their warlike purpose, and send them forth beyond the marine jurisdiction of their coasts, to be delivered to the belligerent, and still commit no offence. Such a construction could never be accepted by this nation, and ought not to be by just-minded men anywhere.

Pennsylvania and the Government.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania throws a rather unexpected light on that remarkable letter which Gen McClellan hastened to write too late in support of Judge Woodward. Our readers will recollect that the General had talked with the Judge and found that their views agreed, and one of the points upon which they agreed was that the Judge was "in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States." A great many men puzzled over that sentence. They felt as they read it that there was something wrong about it, because if it was to be understood as it fairly meant on the face of it, the only logical conclusion from it must be that both General and Judge should heartily support Gov. Curtin, who was also heartily in favor of the prosecution of the war by every means in our power, instead of joining themselves with a party which indorsed every man who desired to hinder and disturb the Government in the prosecution of it.

The expression was, no doubt, carefully framed, in the hope of catching votes from that class of men who were feeling as if they must choose between their party and their country. It was hoped that these men, who were heartily desirous of settling this difficulty by fighting instead of by amnesty and compromise and humiliation, and who yet found it hard to vote any ticket but the "regular Democratic ticket," which they were used to, might be led to seize upon this letter as an excuse for trying to combine the two. It was hoped that many of them would see only the statement that Judge Woodward was in favor of the prosecution of the war, and relying upon that, be led to cast votes which were really against its prosecution. Pennsylvania has been cheated before into casting votes which were directly opposed to her intention, and it was doubtless thought that she could be again.

But this decision of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of whom Judge Woodward was one, shows clearly that the most important part of that sentence was the last clause. The substance of the decision which they have rendered, is that Congress has no power to draft men into the National service; that the ranks of the army of the United States may only be filled by volunteering, or if any other soldiers are needed to put down the rebellion, they can only be obtained by calling out the militia of the several States, whose term of service can be but a short one, and whose officers are appointed by the States instead of by the National Government. What sort of officers the Pennsylvania militia would have had, if Judge Woodward had been elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and how much reliance could be placed upon them in case of another invasion of Pennsylvania by "our erring Southern brethren," we New-Yorkers have been made competent to judge by our own experience. We can fancy Brig.-Gen. John A. Green sent out to meet a band of those Southern Democrats, and what a very earnest and pertinacious fight he would be apt to make of it.

So that we are now prepared to translate into plain English that sentence in Gen. McClellan's letter. It means: "I learn that Judge Woodward is opposed to the draft. He agrees with the Southern politicians, that we are a mere congeries of States, and not a nation. He believes that the Government of the United States has no power of its own to use in putting down this rebellion; that it can only use such means as the States shall choose to put into its hands; that any State may at any moment, if by some caprice or dishonesty its popular vote shall express the wish, decline to help any further in the undertaking, and that the citizen owes nothing to the United States, and they have no power over him except such as the States in which he lives shall be willing to give. He believes that all these grand armies of the United States are entirely illegal; that 'the lawful tap of the drum' has not yet been heard except upon one or two emergencies; that the powers which the Government has exercised are usurpations, and that these illegal bodies of troops should be disbanded at once, whatever be the result to the cause of our country, and the militia of the States be sent forward, if the States shall choose to send them."

These are the real views which were covered up in that nicely-drawn expression, "The means at the command of the loyal States." But Pennsylvania had made up her mind differently. She had determined that the war ought to be prosecuted by every means at the command of the Federal Government as well as of the loyal States, and she put her foot upon Judge Woodward and Gen. McClellan too. The complete unmasking of the Judge's position must send over her a shudder of horror to think what she has escaped, and a thrill of thankfulness to think that she has escaped from it finally and irrevocably.

Reconstruction.—Since we have been at the trouble of conquering the rebels in the State of Arkansas—since, after many great victories, we have now complete military possession of the State, and have armies posted on its Eastern, Western and Northern lines, and at its capital in the centre,—we think it would be worth while in the Government to take steps to inaugurate the civil administration there, and inaugurate a system of policy such as was adopted in Missouri, two years ago, and which has proved so successful in pacifying that State. The loyal element in Arkansas is large, as is made evident by the action of the people wherever our forces have penetrated, and by the enlistment of good number of its citizens in the armies of the Union. One of the Senators from Arkansas, Senator Sebastian, whose term of office is as yet unexpired, is, and always has been, we believe, a sound loyal man; and Mr. Gantt, who was elected to Congress just before the outbreak of the rebellion, has recently given proof of his repentance and devotion to the Union in the remarkable address which we published last week. We do not see why the process of reconstruction might not be at once commenced in Arkansas, and why, before the close of next session, the State might not have a full Congressional delegation in Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS—CONDITION OF OUR MEN AT RICHMOND.

Dr Witt C. Walters, an Indiana scout, equal to Leatherstocking, captured just before Chickamauga, and paroled with three hundred and fifty other Union prisoners, came here to-night, and tells, among other things of absorbing interest, that the average number of deaths among our men in Richmond Hospitals is forty-three a day, and that most of them get their death warrants on Belle Island. That dismal desert is low, damp, swept with winds, and wrapped in fogs. Our men are without blankets, and but one-third of them sheltered under mold-eaten tents. All the starved sicken instantly, and run down with frightful rapidity. Four dogs, enticed to the island during the twenty days Walters was confined there, were greedily cooked and joyfully ate. In the hospital to which he was transferred, the sole diet was corn bread, made up without salt. Not a beef animal has come to Richmond in twelve days. Virginia is swept of food; so are the border portions of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Five thousand Union prisoners are now on their way to Lynchburgh and Danville, for easier access to such food as can be reached. Walters' picture of waste time and cunning in a vain endeavor to entice the more confiding one of four fat pups from a slat contact outside a fence, which coops our men on Belle Island, to trot under it and be sin up, in case of ghastly humor, and a cute measure of misfortune to which our friends so speedily succumb in that Golgotha.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The friends of the different candidates for Speaker of the House in the coming Congress are industriously at work. Western men are urging the claims of Hon. E. B. Washburne with great confidence of success, claiming that his long and useful experience as a legislator, and his eminent ability as a parliamentarian, entitle him to the position. Other candidates from different sections are strongly talked of in connection with this position.

REBELS AND THEIR PROPERTY.

The intelligence has come to the Treasury Department that Gen. Hurlbut, commanding the District of Memphis, has instructed the Post-Quartermaster to pay the direct taxes assessed on rebel property in that city in the use of the Government. Many furious rebels, tired of serving in Johnson's, and Bragg's armies, and doubtful of the Confederate success, have gone into Vicksburgh and taken the oath of allegiance, under the promise that their property should be restored to them. The notorious Overseer, who dedicated to the rebel Government the income of $500,000, ashamed of such an arrangement in reality, wapt in by proxy—sending his steward, who took the oath, got the property, and is now collecting its rents for his yet rebel principal.

MORE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Intelligence from Nashville informs us that Maj. Gen. L. Sebarns is organizing a negro regiment at Gallatin, another at Columbia, one at Murfreesboro, and one at Clarksville. He musters one hundred and two men into each company, including four experienced cooks. In six weeks he raised one full regiment, and six hundred men in another. Enlistments at Gallatin and Columbia, on the borders of Kentucky, somehow or other rope in a great many Kentucky slaves, and it is said to be quite difficult to distinguish them from the Tennessee article. Maj. Sebarns is gradually being charged with the support of crowds of impoverished women and children, who come within our lines. His purpose is to put them on abandoned rebel farms around Nashville.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The country is to be saved from any further issue of the new and unlucky fractional currency. A new issue, printed upon paper that will not split, and not discolored by attempts at bronze ornamentation, will soon be struck off.

MORE OF INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, No. 25 Grande Rue Antenil.

B. P. Stringer, Esq., Managing Director Mercantile Trading Company, No. 3 Alderman's Walk, London:

Sir: I duly received your communication of Aug. 28, and am this morning in receipt of a duplicate of the same.

I gather from it that you desire to base your excuse for failing to carry out your engagement with me, on the fact that Mr. Wm. G. Crenshaw has satisfied you that I had no authority to enter upon the engagement on the part of the Confederate States Government. I regret that Mr. Crenshaw should have taken upon himself the responsibility of interfering with an arrangement by which the Confederate States Government would, at a comparatively early day, have received most important supplies. But while I regret this interference on the part of Mr. Crenshaw, which has enabled you to advance a plausible excuse for your breach of contract, it is not to be understood that I find in it the true reason for your failure to comply with the terms of your engagement. I perceive in your thus placing the responsibility upon Mr. Crenshaw, only an afterthought and pretext cleverly made use of. The true reason for your breaking down in the execution of the contract has been that you have been unable to obtain the money required. The capital of your Company is £150,000, and you have already made use of the entire amount in the purchase of goods and steamers. You expected to obtain the money for carrying out your contract with me from Mr. de Mass, through Mr. Lane. Since the Confederate reverses in July, Mr. de Mass has been unwilling to part with his money on the security you could give him. I have known this all the time, and also of your efforts to procure the money from other sources.

Finding yourself unable to accomplish this, at the last moment you resort to the dishonorable expedient of making use of the complaint of an unsuccessful contractor, who fancies, in some way, I am the cause of his failure to obtain funds, with which he may go on with his contract, to prove that I had no authority to enter upon this contract. You have, moreover, stated to a gentleman in no way connected with the Confederate States Government, that Maj. Huse had endeavored to make a contract with you for the Confederate States Government, for which he has no authority.

This statement, if generally believed, would entirely destroy my efficiency as agent of the Confederate States Government. You hoped by such means, to escape the odium of having entered upon an undertaking which you were unable to carry out.

Major Huse here sets forth that he entered into contract on credit of Mr. Seymm, a co-director, and that he then had no confidence in "Seymm," and charges that

"You had made great professions of friendship for the Confederate States, and at the same time, had been perfectly unscrupulous on at least two occasions, when opportunities offered for you to benefit yourself. One occasion was the purchase of the steamer *Giraffe*, when you caused $1,500 more to be paid for the steamer than was necessary, which thousand pounds was disposed of by you, in addition to 2½ per cent. commission upon the purchase money, which purchase money included the $1,500 put into your pocket.

On another occasion you received from a gentleman [illegible]

[illegible] Government, [illegible] money, about $1,000, [illegible] from the Treasury of the Confederate States, but that 100 per cent. profit was to be paid on the face of the invoice in which your commission appeared as an item.

Your constant servant, CALEB HUSE.

PROPOSALS REVIVED.

The Ordnance Bureau invites sealed proposals until 12 the first of December next for furnishing the Government with seventy-five thousand sets (complete) of cavalry accoutrements, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undermentioned places, viz:

10,000 sets at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass.

20,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.

10,000 sets at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.

20,000 sets at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

10,000 sets at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

The accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at the above-mentioned depots.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Quartermaster Haupt invites proposals for 1,000,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered in the City of Washington.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION IN MARYLAND.

A wealthy smooth slaveholder from one of the lower counties of Maryland, to-day stated that more than half the slaves in the Maryland Peninsula have already absconded or been recruited; and declares if recruiting be not stopped, Slavery there will be defunct in three months. He mentions an instance where out of 325 slaves, only 88 remain, and these are old men and women and little children.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has officially notified the Governor of New-York that the Agricultural College scrip had been completed, and was transmitted on Saturday.

CHEROKEE INDIANS AT THE CAPITAL.

A delegation of Cherokee Indians, headed by their Chief, John Ross, are in Washington, on business with the Indian Bureau.

THE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

The Commission to investigate the affairs of the Medical Department have closed their labors, and are engaged in making their report.

PROMOTED.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the following promotions:

Acting Master Jno. A. Johnson, of the *Octorara*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallant service in capturing the English blockade runner *Jake Williams*.

Acting Master Abraham N. Soule, of the *Newbern*, to the same position, for skill and vigilance in capturing the blockade runner *Mail*.

Acting Ensign Cornelius P. Williams to Acting Master, for gallant conduct in action.

PERSONAL.

N. B. Judd, Minister to Prussia, arrived here to-day. Schuyler Colfax, in perfect health, is quartered at the National.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The *Star*, this afternoon, says the latest information from East Tennessee is that Longstreet is moving in that direction, and that some skirmishing has already occurred between Burnside's outposts and the outposts of Longstreet's advance. The exact position of Burnside's outposts is not known.

PROPOSALS CALLED FOR.

The Ordnance Department has advertised for proposals for an aggregate of 71,000 heavy projectiles, consisting of battery shot and shell, to be delivered at the arsenals at Watertown, Mass., West Troy and Watervliet, New-York; Pittsburgh, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C.

RICHARD BUSTEED, ESQ.

The President has appointed Richard Busteed, Esq., of New-York, United States Judge for the Northern and Southern District of Alabama. New-Yorkers now here express great satisfaction with this appointment, as a deserved compliment to a Democrat who, from the very commencement of our domestic troubles, has zealously supported the Government.

THE PRESIDENT BUSY.

It is announced by authority that from this date to the opening of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

BURNSIDE AND FOSTER.

Among the arrivals to-night is Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Some doubts are expressed as to the appointment of Gen. Foster in place of Gen. Burnside, especially as no order to that effect appears in to-day's official *Army Gazette*.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

Immense Preparations for War—Recruitment of the Imperial Army—St. Petersburgh, Cronstadt, Helsingfors and Viborg to be Fortified—Steamers and Iron-clads Ordered—Cannon, Shot and Shell Ordered—Russia Welcomes War—The Czar.

The following highly important facts concerning the military preparations and warlike spirit of Russia, we have privately received from a perfectly authentic source. The letter from which they are taken is under date of

St. Petersburgh, Russia, Oct. 23, 1863.

The war preparations continue here upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia.

An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the Empire.

Very large earthworks and stone forts have been constructed at this place, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Viborg, and other places. The old granite forts at Cronstadt are to be covered with 12-inch rolled-iron plates.

Ten or twelve monitors, and two or three iron-clads, of a different construction, have been ordered, and will be ready for sea in May or June next.

Large quantities of cannon, and shot and shell have been ordered from England, and will come overland during the Winter.

All the Government shops are being enlarged, and every effort is making to render Russia independent of other countries in war material, as she is already in food and clothing for her armies.

On the first appearance of the war cloud, the Russians dreaded it very much, although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the Emperor, if it came to that. Now, however, the feeling has entirely changed, and they do not dread it at all. In fact, I think they rather court it than otherwise.

Alexander's popularity is immense, and increasing every day. He is now visiting the southern portion of his empire, but is expected to return to St. Petersburgh in a few days.

P. S.—The war news from home makes us very gloomy, yet we hope it is colored by passing through English channels. We always find things represented as bad as they are, and generally a great deal worse. The defeat of Vallandigham and Woodward is glorious. God grant us success in the remaining elections.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—"Lucia" was played here last night, with unusual success. The four artists to whom the principal *rôles* were intrusted have seldom been in such excellent voice. Miss Miriam was superb, and Signor Massimini fairly excelled himself. These artists—and Mlle. Bulkes and Signor Bellini, who in their *rôles* were equally good—received the unusual honor of a double recall before the curtain, after the second act, and again after the third. The opera in every respect was admirably rendered.

On Friday, Mozart's chef d'œuvre, "Don Giovanni," will be played, with a cast which has not been equaled for many years. All the artists of Mr. Maretzek's company take part in the performance.

[illegible] Lease Revoked.

The Union Democratic Convention met last [illegible]. The following nominations were made:

[illegible] ..... Morgan Jones.
[illegible] ..... [illegible] McMahon.
[illegible] ..... Adj'd to Saturday.
[illegible] ..... Adj'd to Saturday.
[illegible] ..... J. Odell.
[illegible] ..... John D. Ottiwell.
[illegible] ..... Adj'd to Saturday.

The Tammany and the Mozart Committees also met with the following result:

[illegible] Senator.—Tammany—Edwin M. Hagnerty, John Healy, Charles Riley, Michael Brophy, Patrick [illegible], James Hayes.

[illegible] Tammany—Samuel G. Webster, [illegible] O'Connor, Jeremiah Hoffman, Michael C. [illegible], John Ryan, Chas. Costar.

[illegible] (Mozart—Michael) Cassidy, Owen Keenan, Fred. [illegible], John Colvin, Thomas McGuire, J. [illegible].

[illegible] Tammany.—John Houghtaling, [illegible] Murray and Geo. McGrath.

[illegible] Mozart—John G. Haviland, Geo. Schaeffer and [illegible].

[illegible] Tammany—Daniel Fitzgerald, [illegible] Russell, Alex. Brandon, John Brice, Wm. [illegible] and Valentine Cook.

[illegible] Mozart—Hugh Brady, John Hart, Wm. Gallagher, Valentine Cook, Thos. Nolan and John Keegan.

Fifty-ninth Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated the 59th anniversary on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rooms of the Society in Second-avenue, were crowded with a distinguished and appreciative audience, including an unusually large proportion of ladies. The exercises of the evening were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Osgood. Some routine business was then transacted, including the election of several gentlemen as resident and corresponding members, and after a few introductory remarks the President presented the Hon. Ebenezer C. Emmons, of this City, who delivered the address of the evening. His subject was "Early American History," chiefly in relation to its effect upon American character. The address was a powerful amount of the early settlement in Virginia, New-York and New-England, bringing to light many new illustrations of the character and habits of the Colonial settlers. He was listened to with marked attention throughout, and at the close of his address received the thanks of the Society. After some further remarks from members passed the meeting adjourned.

Weekly Report of Emigrant Commissioners.

Number of Emigrants arrived to Nov. 11, 1863				136,966
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Nov. 19				1,600
Total				140,566
Do same date in 1862				65,204
	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Number of immigrants in Castle Garden	863	891	781	796
Do. Ward's Island				
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863				$17,744 79
Received monthly to Nov. 11				$276,081 46
Received since to Nov. 14, for commutation of passengers, &c.			3,000 00	309,167 46
Total				$311,912 25
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 11, 1863			$202,180 35	
Do. payments on Nov. 14				200,180 35
Balance in bank				$11,731 90

Gen. Spinola's Division.—Gen. Spinola commenced recruiting in earnest yesterday at his headquarters in Montague-street. The Board of Supervisors having procured the money ordered, began to pay the $300 bounty to each enlisted man, but in consequence of the want of an examining Surgeon, but three of about twenty who offered to enlist, could be accepted. To-day, a Surgeon will be detailed to the recruiting rooms, and affairs will proceed in a more systematic manner. The bounty paid to veterans, or men who have served in the army, amounts to a total of $402, and to new recruits $677. The county bounty of $300 will be paid cash in hand. A guard of honor will be placed over men yesterday detailed to be present during the day and conduct recruits to the general rendezvous on Riker's Island.

Kings County Circuit Court, Nov. 19.—Nos. [illegible] on the November calendar; No. 151 on the October calendar; and Nos. 92, 94, 96, 97 and 98 on the November calendar.

Motel tips for children's shoes are worthy the patronage of all who have an eye to economy.—Hartford Times.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 366 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Singer & Company, No. 458 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Fine Old Italian Pictures.—Mr. LEEDS has just opened for public view, a fine collection of Italian pictures, a private gallery of a gentleman, a citizen of New-Orleans. These pictures have never been exhibited in this City, and no finer collection for the number was ever offered to the public.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Bouquet of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
Formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Baldness.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Wine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $6. Double-sole Boots, $3 50.
French patent leather Boots, $6.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 650 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Ask your Grocer for "Hunt's East India Curry." The most healthful and best for family use. Only 25c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Leadenhall-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Hunt's." Grocers [illegible].

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
HYDE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

Corsets, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, elastic stocking bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Purchase at Whitely's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most stylish FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILLINERY GOODS at lowest prices.

Beauties of Hair-cutting.—Styles neat and stylish; executed in the best manner only, by HILL, Hairdresser, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Shaving, 15 cents. Hair-dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Meerschaum's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 52 Maiden-la., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Use the Hair Restorer, Metamphoresis.—The best and cheapest article that is all Druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now very cheap at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present Iridio Point Stubbed and Gold-to-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was large on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; assuring that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

MARRIED.

Ayres—Hanford.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the Bapaul Baptist Church, in Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Lyons, Benson M. Ayres, of Jersey City, and Louisa, daughter of Capt. Wm. L. Hanford, of Scotch Plains. No cards.

Annaple—Van Voast.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. P. D. Van Cleef, Louis Des Annaple, of New-York, and Susie, daughter of the late Cornelius Van Voast, of the former place.

Benedict—Robinson.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Anderson, the pastor, M. Ovington Benedict, of this City, and Miss Sarah E. Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

Condit—Dodge.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. John W. Condit and Miss Caroline E. E., daughter of the late Serll Dodge.

Franklin—Morrison.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the Collins Hotel, Great Barrington, Mass., by Rev. F. S. Barnum, James S. Franklin and Mary E., daughter of John Morrison, all of New-York.

Higginson—Brown.—In Newburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. O. E. Cobb, Capt. Earl Fishkill, J. Curtis Higginson, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Anna E. Williams, daughter of Hon. John W. Brown.

Mills—Vail.—In Newburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Samuel C. Mills and Miss H. Libbie Vail, all of Newburgh.

Morrison—Sheffield.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Mr. Thomas H. Morrison and Miss Julia A., only daughter of T. T. Sheffield, Esq., all of this City.

Sinclaire—Oakes.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Henry F. Sinclaire, of Hoboken, N. J., and Fannie A., youngest daughter of Josiah Oakes, of Boston.

Trimble—Mather.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Morgan Dix, R. M. Trimble, of Baltimore, and Maggie A., daughter of the late Alexander L. Mather, of this City.

Van Hayes—Ayres.—*In Brooklyn, on Wednesday*, Nov. 18, by Rev. Wm. Bailey, D. D., Joseph J. Van Hayes and Eliza M., daughter of Daniel Ayres, Esq.

DIED.

Blake.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, William Phipps Blake, Jr., eldest child of Wm. P. and C. H. L. Blake, aged 6 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Boardman.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Nov. 17, William C. Boardman.

The remains will be taken to Troy for interment, where, also, the funeral services will be held.

Clemenson.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, Andrew Clemenson, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field and John W. and James Grayson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Broad and Cedar sts.

Callaghan.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, Rodger Callaghan, late of the Fifteenth regiment N. Y. S. Engineers, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Callaghan, East 74th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., near 4th-av., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Colen.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, after a short illness, Marinda J. Colen, daughter of the late Isaac U. Colen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at Grace Church, without further notice.

Downing.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, William Downing, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 20 East 27th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, J. C. Watson, and the late James Spence and Matthew L. McDonough, and his nephew, Oscar Spence, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., near 4th-av., at 10 o'clock.

Hyatt.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mrs. Keziah Hyatt, wife of Platt Hyatt, in the 78d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and congregation of the 6th-av. Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock, at No. 13 West 44th-st. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment, on Friday morning, Nov. 20.

Merritt.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 16, Mary Jane, wife of Jos. C. Merritt, and daughter of the late John Pease, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 12½ P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. depot at 9½ A. M.; returning, leaves Greenwich at 3:54 P. M.

Newbold.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Nov. 16, Herman Le Roy, infant son of Thomas H. and Mary E. Newbold.

O'Neill.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, Elizabeth, wife of Henry O'Neill, aged 32 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 266 Hudson-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

Quidor.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mary Quidor, wife of Dr. John E. Quidor, late of above city, now Surgeon of Volunteers.

Travis.—In Carmel, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Jane Wheeler, wife of David Travis.

The funeral will take place at Northeast, Dutchess County, on Friday, Nov. 20.

Thurston.—In Philadelphia, on Second day morning, Nov. 16, Jane R., wife of William R. Thurston, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 East 19th-st., on Fifth day morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 305.—Nov. 18, 1863.
63, 39, 11, 41, 27, 40, 35, 33, 57, 49, 17, 51, 50.

Kentucky, Class 306.—Nov. 18, 1863.
58, 10, 15, 24, 71, 11, 13, 14, 46, 22, 39, 5.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
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CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 160 AND 162 READE-ST.

HELP! HELP!! HELP!!!
FOR THE FREEDMEN AND COLORED SOLDIERS.
A Committee of Ladies of New-York, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, purpose holding a Fair for the benefit of the soldiers and freedmen. Let every man and woman in our land do something for these poor and needy ones; it matters not how little, but do something. Clothing, provisions, fruits, or fancy articles and books will be most gratefully received and fully appreciated. To our country members we would again say that all or any donations will be acknowledged either of money or of the above articles. They will be received in Brooklyn, at No. 110 Myrtle-av.; in New-York, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 30. Persons desiring articles sent for will please send directions to either of these places, and goods will be sent for.
REFERENCES:
THEODORE TILTON, Editor of *Independent*.
Prof. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn.
Judge DIKEMAN, of Brooklyn.
Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn.
Dr. BENEDICT, of Brooklyn.
Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, New-York.
Col. FARNHAM, New-York.

INK. NOTICE. INK.
TO THE CONSUMERS OF THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.'S WRITING INK.
We have official information from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, Nov. 2, 1863, that the Inks prepared and sold by us are not subject to stamp duty.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., New-York.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS and HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 366 Broadway, near Pulton-st.,
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WANTED—FROM AMONG OUR MAIMED SOLDIERS, several men to sell a soldier's national manual, the profits of which is to go to themselves. They must be men who can bring the best of references. By calling at the office of the agent they can learn all particulars. The exclusive sale of this work is given to those who have been maimed in the defence of the country.
W. H. BEEBE, Sole Agent,
No. 121 Broadway, 1st floor, Room No. 3.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (461) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, Edward H. Dixon, M. D. Inclose 25 cents in Box No. 2,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE HAVING a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing W. S., Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the Best Mode of Treatment," to his office,
NO. 216
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.
Harlem, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.
New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a *severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head*, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly rewarded.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 2.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 128 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 10, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 32 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
June 26, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain and the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 26, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. [illegible] 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Department,
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OVERCOATS,
Of Beaver, Kersimere and Chinchilla Beavers,
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FOR
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In the department of
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SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
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UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT,
COMPOSED OF THE
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
THAT THE
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c., BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for the
FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.
Dated at No. 120 Broadway, this 12th day of November, 1863.

Form of Proxy for Election of Directors, 9th December, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint Thomas W. Olcott, John E. Williams and Geo. F. Talman, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached*.

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BUY AT RITCHCOCK'S,
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Card Photographs, $1 per dozen.
Sea Mosses, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
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Birds, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Autumn Leaves, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Fruits, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Street Scenes, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Little Folks' Menagerie, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Language of Flowers, 12 to a set, $1.
Union Cards, 50 cents.
Large and small Prints, &c., &c.
The trade supplied.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. RITCHCOCK,
No. 455 Broadway.

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The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

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Office, No. 240 Broadway.

$50,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	275
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$977

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM A. PUTNAM, Supervisor,
WILLIAM K. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR FOR CLAIMS,
Washington City, D. C.,
Will give prompt attention to applications for ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, and all other claims before the Executive Departments and in the Court of Claims.
Refers to Hon. B. F. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, U. S. Senate; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. F. E. Foulke, M. C.; Hon. E. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. S. Wasson, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Mackey, N. Y.; Hon. G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; G. H. Penfield, Esq., Conn.; R. J. Haldeman, Esq., Penn.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind.

DONATION VISIT.
The annual DONATION VISIT to the "BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM," in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, (Nov. 19 and 20,) from 1 to 10 P. M.
Donations in money, provisions or dry goods are earnestly collected by the managers.
By order of the Board.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, EIGHTY-FIVE, ONE HUNDRED, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—LEROY PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE SIOUX WAR
AND
MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863. By Isaac V. D. Heard. With Portraits and Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
This is a faithful history of the terrible massacres of 1862 and 1863, of which the opportunities of the author—as a resident of Minnesota from a time previous to the occupation by the Sioux of their "reservations" on the Minnesota River, as connected with the command of Gen. Sibley during the summer campaign against the savages, and as a member of the Military Commission at which about 400 of the perpetrators were tried—have enabled him to present a entirely authentic narrative. And of such a narrative, to say that it is authentic is to give it the highest commendation. It is the recital of events at which the heart of man shudders—of murder inflicted upon unoffending men, upon helpless women and innocent children, of the burning of homes, and of outrage and rapine too deliberate to be believed, and too horrible almost to be told—of calamity terrible and near at hand. The more striking events of the story are soon told—the outbreak—the series of startling and desolating murders—the gathering together of the Indians of the Upper and Lower Agencies for the consummation of their diabolical work—all this moves rapidly through the first bloody week. Then follows the punishment—the conflict with the Indians, the pursuit, the capture, and the final examination of the principal malefactors. The author closes the book with some very sensible suggestions as to the future conduct of the Indian Department, with a view to securing justice to the Indians, and safety to the white settlers in the vicinity of the "reservation."

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just Published:
ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. Thackeray, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
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BOOK OF THE
PROPHET STEPHEN,
SON OF DOUGLAS.
Wherein marvelous things are foretold of the Reign of Abraham. Price, 15 cents.
FREEKS & BANCKER,
Booksellers, No. 20 Ann-st., N. Y.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HITS OF THE DAY.
Published this morning a new humorous poem, by a New-York editor, entitled:
THE RUSSIAN BALL;
OR,
THE ADVENTURES OF MISS CLEMENTINA SHODDY.
Its satirical thrusts at prevailing follies, its humorous cuts at female fashions, and its downright hard knocks at shoddy extravagance, will make it the most talked-about and most popular satire of the season. Elegant little 12mo. tinted paper, with illuminated cover and engraving. Price 50 cents.
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NO. 1 NOW READY.
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THE GOLDEN EAGLE,
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FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A very desirable improved farm, and several beautiful building lots, in addition to Rutherford Park, N. J., only 20 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 280 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, 25x100 feet..... $22,000
In Franklin-st., near West Broadway, 25x100 feet..... 18,000
In White-st., near Broadway, 25x100 feet..... 18,000
In Church-st., near Canal, 25x75 feet..... 15,000
In Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., 25x100 feet..... 18,000
Beaumont-st., near Broadway, 25x100 feet..... 10,000
Possession of all the above properties can be had on or before the 1st of May next. This property is all located in the midst of extensive business, and is constantly increasing in value. It is worthy the attention of parties looking for investment or for building. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., and known as No. 154. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, gas fixtures, well lighted and ventilated cellar; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 19th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William R. Wallat, who spared no expense in rendering it the most perfect and most complete, as it is the most elegant, of its class in the city. The decorations are most tasteful and in the highest style of Art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Model Building, No. 488 Broadway, Office No. 6, C. 10.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Lexington-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about nine lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 18 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 69 Exchange-place, New-York.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANTIAL three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of the extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial center, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 25x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 4; or of R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 82x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Theatres, railroad depots, &c. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 104 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease, the premises Nos. 216 William and 90 Room-st. in the rear, on lot 200 feet from street to street, by 25 feet in width. To parties desiring to remove the present buildings and rebuild, or to remodel present buildings for business purposes, a long and favorable lease will be given. E. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, WITH OR without furniture, the property situated on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts. House large and commodious, with modern improvements, including the best water, lot 25x100. The extra lots can be had if wanted. Possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—1,000 acres of superior land on Long Island, lying on the Long Island Railroad, and extending north to Roskoma Lake, and affording most beautiful building sites upon its borders. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—IN 14th-st., near Union-square, with early possession; house in perfect order, four stories high; furniture very good, with a 3-ce billiard table, and one of Phelan's best tables. Price $28,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick dwelling-house No. 208 3d-st.; also of lot, 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet deep; house about 42 feet deep. Price, $3,000. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 89 William-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot, No. 195 Henry-st.; house is 22x34 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $3,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 16TH-ST., WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS—10 lots on south side, about 100 feet West 7th-av. Apply, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., to VALENTINE G. HALL, Executor, Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house in Bleecker-street, West End—to be furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $14,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 200 West 43d-st.; price, $5,000, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 770 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to purchase a small country seat near Croton, the Hudson River, east bank preferred, and contiguous thereto, with five or six acres of land; house to contain eight or ten rooms, with good kitchen and cellar; distance from the City about one or two hours' ride by railroad. Address A. B., Box No. 122 Times Office, with price.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tremont, 3 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots by sale very cheap. Inquire of W.M. GRAY, No. 141 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also country seats and villas to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY located on the banks of the Hudson River, directly opposite Newburgh, and only a few minutes' walk or drive from the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Terms easy and possession immediate. Address J. LOMAS, Fishkill Landing.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST BANK.—FIFTY acres, fine and extensive views of water and mountain scenery; first-rate buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; two hours by cars. Also, 22 acres, directly on the River; very healthy. W. ELLIOTT, assignee, No. 22 John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 80 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards and one pear and peach orchard, one acre of garden satisfied, with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BULLEY & FINK, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—To lease for 10 years from 1st of May next, a splendid corner property, above Wall-st., 60x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—WE OFFER FOR RENT THE lofts of the store we occupy; they are 50 by 75 feet. R. & W. COCK & CO., No. 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON THE second floor, to a gentleman, at No. 6 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office, Times Building, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO STABLE OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS.—Wanted, for six (6) months, room for two horses and a carriage; on Murray Hill, near 6th-av., preferred; and for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 712 Post-office, with location and lowest price.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife require a parlor and bedroom—a private French family preferred—between 16th and 34th sts. References exchanged. Address M. D. D., Box No. 165 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR GENTLEMEN—Two front rooms, near the City Hall; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH full or partial board for three persons, for the Winter, in an eligible situation. The best or second floor in a private family preferred. Address J. E. K., Box No. 200 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A SINGLE gentleman wanted, with breakfast; dinner at 5 or 6 P. M.; above 4th-st., between 4th and 24 sts. Address B., Box No. 6,167 New-York Post-office.

TO THE EMPLOYERS OF THE TURNERS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—The employers of the turners of the City of New-York and vicinity are respectfully requested to organize a meeting for the purpose of mutual understanding between them and their employes. THE UNITED TURNERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BOND AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find no property at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of Reputable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such reconstruction, and to defray the cost incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charter, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required, for the purpose of completing the double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of conferring on the Board of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1862.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 31 inst. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1862.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH PRIME,
HENRY W. HALL,
BENJAMIN H. RUTTON,
} Commissioners.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services as the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1862, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each;

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1862, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1862, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents,
No. 50 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 24th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney to the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to their transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 36 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, U. S. FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par, a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness. 7-3-10 Treasury Notes. Quartermasters checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS ENGRAVED,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 6th) to the 16th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 30 Nassau-st., and 9 Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by MEANDREW & WADE, No. 52 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Stock of a Company in the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
W. H. ALLEN,
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
WIll continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed. The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway,
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

$2,000,000—LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1862, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers in the service of the Union," provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipt for the same to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1862.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NOV. 10, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK," authorized by chap. 197 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in twenty consecutive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the name or names of the parties who will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par values of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed: "Proposals for New-York County Court-House Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD C. FALLE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. F. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM C. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ADAM EVANS TEST,
EDWARD C. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. RUTHER,
CHARLES H. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT E. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:

MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER LENEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM TAYLOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expires on that day:

RUSSELL W. RISLEY, DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
HENRY A. BURR, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Jr., HENRY MORGAN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, H. A. STANSBURY,
CHARLES McDOUGALL, JOHN J. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

HENRY BREEKMAN, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at the office, No. 46 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on the first WEDNESDAY (7th) of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. O. WELCH, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company Stock bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., New-York.

F. S. Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock wanted.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency. J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 60 Exchange-place.

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commission. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 35 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 10th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

ELIJ. R. SANDS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BRAVE PROJECTILES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the places named, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 8-inch shells.
3,000 15-inch shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 15-inch shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15 inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
6,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
3,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.
3,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 30,000 and 35,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles." GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 112 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Sashes.
Brass Scales, M. G. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles.)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1862.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves, at Washington.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Preference will be given to the Hay, Straw and Grain of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

G. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1862, for furnishing this Department, by contract, with:

Kersey, 8. 4. 8. 8, Standard.
Kersey, 8. 8. 6-4, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 8, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 6-4, Standard.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the samples if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWEARS,
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1862, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 32 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the samples if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWEARS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, on the twelfth day of November, 1862:

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during the continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the parties or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 13 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are

DRY GOODS.

NOW WE SAVE MONEY!!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 451 Broadway, (near Grand.)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT,
having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, springs, boots, &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Five hundred dozen unbleached kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELSER'S, Nos. 509 and 512 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Velvet bonnets of every color, black velvet bonnets, diamonds of velvet bonnets, at great bargains; velvets by the yard; trade supplied. Children's hats of every kind; mourning bonnets and mourning veils.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will bring on a short period, but not exceeding the monthly period with regularity.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Sold in a powerful remedy, in not contain iron, copper, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Ladies can get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.
N. B.—If sent 4 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
JOB MOSES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 26 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, the bane of the age, or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of a specific for the speedy cure of all forms of disease of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: if you have been undermined, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most aggravated cases. Gleets cured in a few days. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestiges of this dreadful disease, which has baffled the skill of the ablest physicians, removed in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt relief by writing a full description of their cases, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 26 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Ward, of No. 26 Lispenard-st. Dr. Powers, graduate of the Hospital des Venériennes, Paris, treats those afflicted with any form of private disease, viz.: Secondary Syphilis, gonorrhœa and gleet, stricture, blood diseases, diseases of the urinary organs, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Restorative Pills, the great specific for all forms of sexual debility, restore the vigor of youth to the worn out and shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of sexual diseases, promising the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteeing a cure in the shortest time of any other physicians. Established in 1823. Those who have used quack nostrums are now without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are safe and certain remedy for suppression of menses. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should post their cases. Passage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excessive sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's treatment is followed by the best results. Parties desiring it can get, for four questions in case for $9. Sent carefully sealed on receipt of remittance by licensed agent.
PHILIP ROLAND, Sole Agent, 647 Broadway, On flight west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the safest and best known for the purpose as they will bring on a healthy sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Sole Agent for Imitations Powers' Genuity of Dr POWERS, 26 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN powder, or pills, for the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative. Sent by express, or mailed free, on receipt of price. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 26 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. Ward's Genuine Pills Emmenagogue or Golden Regulator Pills, infallible in correcting irregularity and supplying all obstructions, from whatever cause, in 24 hours. Not to be taken by the anxious patient. Office No. 26 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, gentlemanly, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO may suffering from irregularity, suppuration, or suppression, no matter from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the infallible Female Monthly Pills to remove them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases, can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by addressing their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,270, Boston, Mass.

MRS. M. R. H. STEBBINS—THE WELL-known Indian Clairvoyant and Healing medium, can be seen at No. 128 West 45th-st. for one week. Hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Thorough examination $1. Call and satisfy yourselves that she is no humbug.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to a cure of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Beware of those who, to the patient eye, he has the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain disease, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in half the time and less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of establishing the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb ere the remedy is used. This is what he claims for himself, and what he other will accomplish. It is at a risk, with the medical world, to Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretions, and consultation gratis.

OLD APPLE WHISKY
AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.
Bottled in the year of Rondout, and can find anywhere in the world. Apply to JAMES STOREY'S, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, and agents of the cider at CLARK & MILLS, No. 3 Park Building, Dane-st., New-York City, or by addressing H. E. CONOVER, Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
ATLANTIC ERIE ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
SIBERIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ANGLIA, Capt. FROST, will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$90
Intermediate.....60
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $125.
For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 7.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 8.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 22.
Steerage passengers are not to be accommodated.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$117 00
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for goods or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed therein be produced.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The Steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon. Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage to Liverpool.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.....35 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $80; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full-powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,863	Brooking	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Green	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	1,876	Roberts	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Society of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 10 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{ 80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....28
Dietary and accommodation guaranteed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with every provisions, $30, including passage. Apply to Canadian Line of Steamships, 204 Washington-st., for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
RABEL & SEARLE, (General Agents.)

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. REE, A. Ford,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the splendid ATLANTIC from the 24th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 24th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.
Freight same as per regular sailings.
It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will be forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.
For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 35 Wall-st. JOSEPH E. JOY, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 65 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURPEAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beaubien-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 181 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CHEOLS, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide-book for Europe in one volume. Price $2 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $2 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 61 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER,
LEAVES NEW-YORK. LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 12, 2 P.M. Monday, Nov. 16, 12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 2½ P.M. Friday, Nov. 20, 1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23, 2½ P.M. Monday, Nov. 23, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 2½ P.M. Tuesday, Nov. 24, 7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 25, 2½ P.M. Wednesday, Nov. 25, 7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26, 2 P.M. Thursday, Nov. 26, 7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 2½ P.M. Friday, Nov. 27, 2½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 11 A.M. Monday, Nov. 30, 10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Rail Road Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
First introduced and now use the Nitrous Oxide. Dr. COLTON, the original discoverer, administers it in person. 1,304 Broadway.

C. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 308 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 291 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, administer Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $20; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on Gold, $5; Silver, $2. EXTRACTING, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 257 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.D., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A.M., LL.D., Vice-Principal.
Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are secured for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial, law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONY'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 4th-av., corner 20th-st. Opens Sept. 2.

WM. H. EGGERT'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,304 Broadway, one door below 36th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 210 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 210 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR Received Feb. 5, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for catalogue.
Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. VANNING'S School, No. 326 Broadway, cor. of Ann-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 481 Broadway, Christern No. 326, and at the Institution.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF WRITING IN one letter; the key can be learned by each person; not one dollar is required until the Pupil is satisfied; lessons by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address H. DE VERA, New-Haven, Conn.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d second term of this Seminary will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. B. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL for girls and kindergarten for children, at No. 1,363 Broadway.

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TEACHER WANTED, FOR A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL OF BOYS.—Must be a religious man, have had experience, and wishing to make teaching his business; a graduate of Yale preferred. Address PRINCIPAL, Woodbury, Conn.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, wishes a situation in a school or family, where she can make herself useful. Testimonials of the highest order will be given as to character and attainments. Apply at No. 48 Madison-av., or Box 5,336 Post-Office.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
On invitation of the
FAIR FUND COMMITTEE,
of the City of Brooklyn,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will address his fellow-citizens
ON HIS
EXPERIENCES ABROAD,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Doors open at 7. Address at 8.
Sale of tickets will commence at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.
Tickets.....$1 each.
Tickets, with reserved seats.....2 each.
The GROSS RECEIPTS will be appropriated to the work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
DWIGHT JOHNSON, R. R. GRAVES,
S. S. CRITTENDEN, JAMES HUMPHREY,
S. S. CALDWELL, JAS. H. FROTHINGHAM.

COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
Before the
WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE.
Hon. WM. D. KELLY, of Philadelphia, will give the second lecture of the above Course, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at Cooper Institute.
Tickets for the Course, for gentlemen.....$1 00
Tickets for the Course, for ladies.....75
Single Lectures.....25
Tickets to be had at Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Maiden-la.; Scribner's, No. 124 Nassau-st.; Miller & Mathews, corner Broadway and 4th-st., and Crowell's, No. 645 Broadway; also, at the office of the League Room, No. 10 Cooper Institute, whose members' tickets can be obtained free.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE LECTURES.
MRS. E. CADY STANTON and
SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
At Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets (free) for Reserved Seats at Hitzelberger's Saloon, and Room No. 20 Cooper Institute.

REV. JOHN LORD WILL GIVE THE fourth lecture of his course on the Fall of Rome, in Clinton Hall, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject: Why the Conservative Influences of Science, Arts and Literature did not arrest the Ruin.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:21 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:31 P. M. sleeping car,) 3:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 8:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave:
6:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave same-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 7 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 8:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for the train or excursion ticket.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. HALSONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:45 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. E. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 30th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:00 P. M. The 8:10 and 4:30 run to Nyack.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. S. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON,
TWENTY-FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock,
will be produced Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
DON GIOVANNI,
with the most perfect ensemble, and the following unexceptionable cast:
Donna Anna.....Mme. MEDORI
Zerlina.....Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira.....Mme. STRAKOSCH
Don Giovanni.....Sig. FAMARO
Don Ottavio.....Sig. BELLINI
Leporello.....Sig. BIACHI
Masetto.....Sig. COLETTI
Commendatore.....Sig. MILLER
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock,
LAST GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.
The sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Sax & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST, MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.
N. B. half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 2 and 5½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling attention of the public to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, its unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The above-named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE
unequaled by any building for Zoological purposes in the known world. Even the royal
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.
The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are happily blended together in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of the Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which elevates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the adoration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
and energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native haunts, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.
The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, is one of attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the public in exhibition, in a manner unsurpassed in excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
The performances
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers, &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.
No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Tippo Saib, Cora, Miss Miles, and Edmonds Monkeys will also appear in each performance.
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A CARD.
Those who desire an
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to pass an evening of pastime and delight, should visit
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where
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will present to their friends and the public entertainments of the most charming attraction.

IRVING HALL.
11ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND.
SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and Dec. 5 and 19.
Tickets can be obtained only of members of the regiment. No money taken at the door.

GEORGE INNESS'
GREAT PAINTING
THE SIGN OF PROMISE,
On exhibition at J. SNEDECOR'S, No. 708 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64. Public Rehearsal No. 1 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3½ P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the usual places.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—PERFECT FOR $5.—Persons who have a thorough knowledge of the instrument in 12 lessons for $5. Banjoes furnished for practice. Persons can rely on this advertisement—all that is said is true. A few more pupils wanted. The testimonials and free verbal issued of the pupil's choice, taught the first, whether the pupil has the slightest ear for music or not. Address G. G. DOBSON, Box No. 206 Times Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR Widows with small children will hold its Sixty-sixth Anniversary in the vestry of Dr. Potts's Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL.
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 111 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.
It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 31 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready,
No. 31 VESEY-ST., New-York.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 25c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 6c.—50 lbs. in a case, us

THE FESTIVAL OF MR. BEECHER.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE FESTIVITIES.

Speeches of Mr. Beecher and Prof. Hitchcock.

Last evening closed the festival at Plymouth Church, and concluded the cordial welcome by the members to Rev. Mr. Beecher. There was the same profusion of dainty and nourishing wares the same great liberality, the same still present with their good of song, while the customers and mak-ers seemed to lose none of their significance or en-joyableness by being viewed a second time. In the Sunday School-room, the mountain and the sewer commencing to lead lost some of their attractiveness, continuing to be a special object of admiration. It may not be fortunate here to state that the fountain from fountain is permanently located in this room. In its sparkling jet of limpid water, it must always be suggestive of the purity at which it is typical.

In the lecture-room the same beautiful supply of entertainments so extensively patronized the previous evening was again observed, and no hesitation seemed to be manifested by any one about participat-ing. Also for some who were waiting on the guests were not by any means the least of the attractive features of this pleasant occasion. Their hands were kept busy in supplying the numerous wants of their numerous patrons, who, if they happened to be of the masculine gender, often almost forgot to scrutinize the contents of their plates, watching their fascinating hostess.

Respecting the music, only one opinion was ex-pressed, and that was that it were of the highest order and perfectly adapted to the occasion. The views of the stereopticon elicited the same high compliments as on the previous evening. This exhibition, which is in the main audience room, is to consist of views of places visited by Mr. Beecher in his European tour, exhibiting them in the order in which he visited them. This will enable the audience to follow him in imagination, and if he is one of them, these truth-ful and life-like views will no doubt bring to his mind many pleasing recollections. We append the programme of last evening's entertainment:

PART I.—MILITARY BAND—(Six o'clock.)

1. Lancers March.....Heimmeller
2. Overture—"Strasella".....Flotow
3. Fanfare at Chicago—Gen Sheridan's Soldiers—From the new opera, "Faust and Marguerite".....Gounod
4. Selections from "Un Ballo in Maschera".....Verdi
5. Spider Galop—(Short's Trolle).....Heimmeller

(Seven o'clock.)

Fallon's Stereopticon.

PART II.—ORCHESTRA—(Eight o'clock.)

1. Grand Overture—"Zampa".....Herold
2. Grand Fantasia—"Lucia".....for horn and flute, Halevy
3. Concert Waltz.....Vieuxtemps
4. Grand Polonaise—"Souvenir de Varsovie", containing a different air.....Ham
5. Duett—"I love yet that my love".....Mendelssohn
6. "Humoristic Hunting" musically described by a.....Bachelor

(Nine o'clock.)

The Stereopticon.

At Ogdenbank Mr. Simmons, Fred. Ransome and Mr. Hall came upon the platform, and when the ap-plause had subsided, Mr. Ransome arose and made a brief speech, which was as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. RANSOME.

I am sure in all the places where I have been, amidst all the novelties which I have seen, I should have searched in vain for such a scene as that which I witnessed last night and witness again to-night—a Christian church, a Christian congregation at home, in their own house of worship and in the spirit-ual opportunities thereto, and mingling in festivi-ties in the sincerest hilarity and social affectionate greeting, amidst the objects of taste and decorations most beautiful. Such a spectacle of a living Christian church in the exercise of its prerogatives of do-mestic and social affection I should have searched for in vain; and I feel the contrast, although the old familiarity with these things returns, yet last night and again to-night I felt and feel how utterly differ-ent it is from anything that I saw abroad, or could imagine. And I am sure that no dispassionate and impartial person witnessing your enjoyment and the development of your social feeling—no impartial and dispassionate person but will say this is truly a right and noble effort of Christian faith in the heart. I have often longed, when I have been away, for the presence and the comfort which I myself take in your enjoyment in such scenes. I think that never a Sab-bath passed that I did not take my watch and calcu-late the time, and say to myself—now I think you are going to church—it is 10 o'clock, and I see the procession streaming down the various streets; and I followed the services in my mind; and again toward evening I said, Well, they are preparing to go now to Church at night; and so upon a Friday I kept best, as it were, with my heart, as you conducted your meetings here; and among the comforts that I had was this, that you were not a mere shepherd scattered abroad, a flock without a shepherd, but that you had a pastor, a flock for the most part of the time at our well-beloved and most honored, true whose hands I could most fear-lessly trust you. You know how anxious I have been for your doctrinal orthodox teaching (laughter,) and it is not every man that I would permit to have the leading doctrines before you. (Laughter.) But I thought in making a selection and suggesting to the Committee that there was one or two men in New-York City that could preach here without doing you harm; and, that I might go to the very fountain of orthodoxy, I went to the place where they make minister (laughter,) and procured as my substitute one of the men that ought to be sound in the faith, as that I hope is. I said that faithful pastor would you have greatly improved, and have brought new quite doctrinal, and also, perhaps, to assist the pastor somewhat; but take hold, I have sate in Jean Cal-vin's chair and stood in old Jean Calvin's pulpit and imagined how his sermons sounded there. I have gone and sate down in the seats where his auditors sat, and looked up and imagined how I should sound if I were preaching and sitting there for a time. I have been in Jean Knox's house, and if there be anything that can be taken by stormy, I want you to understand that I am as sound as Calvin, and that I am as fearless as Jean Knox. (Applause.) However that may be, I think it meets for a habit that is established to be broken off too suddenly, and I think, therefore, that my brother, Prof. Hitchcock, ought not to be broken off very abruptly from his administrations, and that he should cease of little by little. I think, therefore, to-night that he should go on with his projection, and that you should get accustomed to a new hand here. (Laughter.) I therefore take the pleasure of introducing his well-known face to you again this evening. (Applause.)

Dr. Hitchcock arose, and after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

I suppose you think I have not anything to say, and you propose to give me time to collect my thoughts. It is very kind in you. (Laughter.) You simply counsel, or at least ought not, with me to say much to-night. Talk by one up here stops an in-tolerable deal of talk down there. And yet, I have it not in my heart in decline responding to so kind and generous a call as your pastor has made for me. The brief term of service through which I have passed has been exceedingly agreeable to me—agreeable in every aspect of it. I will say that I have never entirely addressed so large a congregation as crowded this room, and never have I ad-dressed an audience more intelligent, more earnest, and, I may add, too, for the encouragement of my hearing, whose reputation for sobriety, perhaps, is not equal to his reputation for some other things—more grave and studious conversation. And I may add, that if I know nothing more of Henry Ward Beecher than I have seen reflected in this national gaiety of his, I should say that he was a man of sad, admonitory interest, with better natural gifts than most of his earnestly and soundly to the great work of making wiser and better men and women, wiser and better citizens, and wiser and better Christians. And in after months and years it will give me great pleasure to sit in one of your pews, as I have for so many Sundays stood upon your platform. I am not quite sure that I agree with the Scotch minister in Sarcens twight pronounced in the case of contrast, say more than he with me; but I see in you article in his creed to which I sincerely subscribe, to which I can take no manner of excep-tion. When he says he does not believe in the sun as part of the next grand economy of things, I say, so do I. (Laughter.) But our preachers and some of your pastors sometimes undertake to write songs for us about the bounding billows and all sort of things, but as far as I am informed sailors never sing such things. They know too well what bound-less waste there is and such magic in them, even when they sleep. The calm close of the sweet Christian evening and a hallowed text are the best of all. Beginning with this sweet evening, I might go on into particulars. We should find ourselves agreeing, I think, at every many points. As this is a frequent part of meeting, I will take the liberty of coming this time. I do not know that I can ex-pect to be the kind of things which your pas-tor has spoken when he was in England. I should have said as much myself, I should have made much little in the largeness of my heart, and I should have felt more that it be had extended his hand to me from the Evening Home, and gone home, he would have been able to say some kind things on the soil of that Empire which, I hope, will be made under the policy of Christian Christianity, the substantial one, steady, and, I hope, the permanent to all things pure and good, to the gospel, to the gospel of Christ, to the gospel of Christian civilization. And I may say that I have felt in my heart of hearts that I ought to be with you to-night, and I am very glad that I have met you. I know nothing more of Henry Ward Beecher than I have seen reflected in this national gaiety of his, I should say that he was a man of sad, admonitory interest, with better natural gifts than most of us,